The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign Ministers Confirmed—Appointments to be Made.

Arrival of the Lecompton Constitution—Senator Houston's Kansas Bill.

Fraud in the Submission of the Minnesota Constitution.

The Retired Naval Officers—New Ocean Mail Lines—The Cullom Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Senate to-day confirmed REED, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to China, by 30 to 17; JOHN BIGLER, of California, as Minister to Chili; B. F. ANGEL, of New-York, as Minister to Sweden; and RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, of Virginia, as Minister to Brazil.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, of Georgetown—brother of Madame Bodisco—will be appointed Consul to [illegible].

The President says he will appoint the remaining Consuls on Saturday. ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, is strenuously urged for Consul to Hamburg.

The law expires to-morrow under which the President is authorized to restore to the active list the Navy officers retired by the late Naval Board. In order to prevent the nominations pending from falling by the expiration of this law, the Senate to-day took them all out of the hands of the Naval Committee and confirmed the whole, and then entered motions for reconsideration,—so that hereafter individual nominations, if deemed necessary, may be taken up and rejected. The general disposition of the Senate, as exhibited to-day, was clearly in favor of sustaining the nominations.

WILLIAM WEER, the United States Attorney for Kansas, arrived to-day. It is understood that he brought the Lecompton Constitution. He proceeded directly to the President's, who has been engaged all day, professedly on urgent business.

The Kansas bill, of which Senator HOUSTON gave notice to-day, proposes to submit both the Topeka and the Lecompton Constitutions to the popular vote, either for or against, and the admission of Kansas with either, if accepted. If neither is accepted, the bill authorizes a new Convention. The General says that his purpose is to secure the fullest exercise of popular sovereignty.

It is found that the Minnesota Constitution sent to Congress is not the one signed by the entire Convention and ratified by the people, but the one adopted in the minority Democratic segment of the Convention, while it was divided, and before the two segments united. It is signed by only the Democrats of the body, who numbered less than a majority of the delegates elected. There is little substantial difference in the two instruments.

This palpable and astounding fraud evidently has two objects—first, to ignore altogether the Republican majority in the Convention, and second, to involve the Minnesota case in irregularity, so as to furnish an excuse to hold it back until its admission can be made the price of the admission of Kansas.

The indications are that the Republicans will insist upon the production of the true document ere they will vote for the admission of Minnesota.

Although Col. PICKETT, our excellent Consul at New-Orleans, has not yet been removed, as was prematurely announced the other day, I learn that there is great danger that he will be "rotated" very soon.

Only one additional Consulate will be given to New-York. Who is to receive that is not yet determined.

I am informed that Senator BIGLER is now carefully investigating the entire subject of ocean mail contracts by steamers, and is favorably disposed to the policy of extending Government aid to the establishment of steam lines where they are necessary for the development of American commerce.

Among the enterprises of this character which attract attention, and favorable consideration, is the long proposed establishment of a line of mail steamers between New-York and Para, in South America, and between Panama and Valparaiso on the Pacific. The latter scheme was seriously damaged before the last Congress, by the advocacy of a notorious New-York lobbyist, whose equivocal connection with the Press, and abuse of its power, led many, otherwise well disposed, to look suspiciously upon anything which he favored.

The Grand Jury have been for a week or more engaged in investigating charges against General CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, without obtaining any facts, as I am informed, tending to convict him of any impropriety.

Many members of Congress were subpoenaed for the purpose of examining them in regard to transactions between them and the Clerk. Many of them refused to give testimony, screening themselves behind their privilege. Among the number were Southern Democrats, some of whom were very bitter against your correspondent a year ago for having provoked the Corruption Investigation. I submit that their constituents are entitled to an explanation of their present refusal to testify. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, as Minister Extraordinary to Russia; Beverly L. Clark, of Kentucky, Resident Minister to Guatemala; Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, Consul in Liverpool; William Thompson, of New-York, Consul in Southampton; James U. Berden, of Indiana, Consul in Hawaii; John Keith, of Pennsylvania, Consul in Basle; Charles J. Fox, of Michigan, Consul in Aspinwall; Charles W. Glantz, of Pennsylvania, Consul in Stettin; William Treville, of Ohio, Consul in Valparaiso; Wyman B. S. Moor, Consul-General for British North American Provinces; Ernest Volger, of Virginia, Consul for Barcelona; Henry W. Spencer, of New-York, Consul in Paris; John F. Porteous, of South Carolina, Consul for Oporto.

To-day, in Executive Session, were debated, during four or five hours, the questions connected with the restoration and transfer of naval officers whose cases have been acted on in the Courts of Inquiry, and recently sent in for confirmation.

The receipts at the Treasury improved considerably during the past week. The hundred dollar notes are issued at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per day. No larger denominations have yet been received from the engraver's.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion* is fitting out at Norfolk, destined for the Coast of Africa. Her principal officers are: Commander BRENT; Lieutenants MORRIS, WILKINSON, [illegible], and WEAVER; Master, JOHN A. [illegible]; Surgeon, RANDOLPH F. MASON.

The Quartermaster-General is engaged in making preliminary engagements for furthering supplies to Utah, but no money is at present available for purchases.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. BELL, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate an estimate of the quantity of land which will enure, under the act of March, 1857, granting land to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the Commission on War claims in Washington and Oregon Territories.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

After the transaction of other business of no general importance, and an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. KELLY presented the petitions of BENJAMIN BEACH and five thousand other citizens of New-York, asking Congress to pass a law giving the public lands to actual settlers.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and considered the President's annual Message.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, explained and defended his views, as heretofore expressed. He affirmed and challenged a contradiction when he said that under the Neutrality laws as they now stand, owing to their imperfect phraseology, the President cannot at all use the Army or the Navy. All doubt should be removed by legislation respecting these laws. He argued that there was no power in the United States to prevent American citizens from quitting this country and joining an enemy, or to punish them. But for Commodore PAULDING's interposition, General WALKER would now be secure in the Presidency of Nicaragua, and he was the only legitimate chief magistrate of that country. He repeated that General WALKER and his men should be sent back, and full restitution made to them for their losses by the conduct of Commodore PAULDING, who kidnapped them.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory by treaty, or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing there the free blacks from this country, and those who may hereafter obtain their freedom, to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States. He believed that extension of Slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements against Central America. He was opposed altogether to the schemes of rapacious propagandists, and thought that Government ought forthwith take steps with the view of such a colonization, which was recommended by JEFFERSON, and approved of by the Fathers of the Republic. In advocating his proposition he adverted to the commercial, civil and other blessings which would result from its consummation.

The resolution heretofore offered referring various parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees was taken up for action, when

Mr. STANTON endeavored to engraft an amendment tendering thanks to PAULDING for his patriotic and spirited conduct. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. LETTER sent up an amendment, the reading of which occasioned much laughter, proposing that an inquiry be made to determine whether General WALKER was induced to enter upon a filibuster expedition by the Ostend manifesto, and the letter of the Secretary of State, produced at filibustering meetings held in New-York and elsewhere.

The resolutions to refer the subject of military expeditions to the Judiciary Committee was amended, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of amending the Neutrality laws.

The proposition by Mr. PHELPS, to refer the subject of the Pacific Railroad to the select Committee of Thirteen, was debated but not concluded.

The Committee then rose, and the House Adjourned.

The Position of Senator Hunter on the Kansas Question—Gov. Wise—Congressional Papers—Walker and Henningsen—Kansas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

I understand that the Administration does not rely implicitly upon the support of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, for their project of forcing Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which the people have not ratified, but which they repudiate. He is said to be more than half inclined to take the same position as that occupied by Governor WISE,—and as he is not a man to be intimidated by threats or influenced by the seductions of patronage, it is natural to expect that the more he thinks of the Lecompton swindle, the less disposed will he be to give his vote for its consummation. I have again heard to-day that Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, is of the same way of thinking. The opposition of these two gentlemen to the Administration at this time will be fatal—unless they can succeed in wheedling some New-England man into voting for Lecompton, and manage to have another opponent absent at the critical juncture—contingencies not impossible in view of recent events.

Whatever may be the faults or foibles of Governor WISE, of Virginia, no one will accuse him of insincerity, or of looking two ways at once. Nor will he wink at these eccentricities of character even in a President. Hearing that Mr. BUCHANAN was accused of having been originally in favor of the submission of the whole Constitution of Kansas to the people, Mr. WISE addressed him a private friendly letter which he sent on here by his own son. The answer was so equivocal and unsatisfactory, that the Governor concluded at once that the charge was true, and I am told upon excellent authority, that he is now engaged in collecting evidences with a view of publicly convicting Mr. BUCHANAN of duplicity.

It is now pretty well understood that WALKER's last expedition was fitted out in the full conviction that it was approved and would not be interfered with by the Government. You will remember that months ago I informed your readers that the filibusters had substantial reasons for believing that the Administration privately indorsed their enterprise; and if the Government will but bring General WALKER to a trial now, we shall probably have more definite information, under the solemnity of an oath, as to the foundation for those reasons.

A wag in Congress is a capital safety-valve. We have several of them, among whom Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, perhaps, is chief—besides being one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country. "Laugh and grow fat," says the adage,—and the gentleman from Kentucky presents in his own person a weighty argument in support of its wisdom,—for I should think he would "kick the beam" at about two hundred and fifty. A day or two since he received a letter from one of WALKER's men, brought to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*, stating that he was formerly one of his constituents; complaining that he had been brought from Nicaragua by force, an unwilling prisoner of war; was suffering for want of proper clothing and means of support, far away from home and friends, and desired that his case should be brought to the attention of the United States authorities, with a request for relief. Mr. MARSHALL at once addressed a letter to the President, stating the case, asking if Mr. So-and-so was a prisoner of war, and if so, *in what war he was taken*. The President has not yet answered the pertinent query.

Before quitting the filibuster topic, let me say that in the course of a conversation with Gen. HENNINGSEN, last evening, he assured me that the supposition is entirely erroneous that there is, or has been, the slightest disagreement between him and Gen. WALKER in relation to the command in Nicaragua, or any other subject. In confirmation of this statement he refers to the well-known fact that when Gen. WALKER recently arrived at New-York on his parole, he proceeded at once to HENNINGSEN's house.

We had a pleasant little episode in the Senate today. Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, failed completely in an effort to show that the Indiana resolutions which I telegraphed you on Sunday night did not, and were not intended to, sustain Senator DOUGLAS' position on the Kansas question. He referred to another resolution passed by the Indiana Convention in terms indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and then tried to make it appear that as the resolutions first referred to (changed in a single word in telegraphing) declared that "*hereafter*" no State should be admitted into the Union except with a constitution ratified by her people, the Convention intended so far as Kansas is concerned, that *she* should come in upon the Lecompton "dodge." Mr. DOUGLAS pricked this bubble most effectually by the simple query whether Kansas is now in the Union; and if not, whether, when she applies for admission "hereafter," the Indiana resolutions do not clearly apply to her case? It is most unfortunate for Mr. FITCH's future, that he has committed himself so irretrievably against the sentiments of his constituency—for while its effect will be to destroy him with the people, the South, in the Senate, after he has sacrificed himself in their service, will assuredly vote him out of his seat and send him back to Indiana to try again whether he can secure a fair and constitutional election.

After Messrs. FITCH and DOUGLAS had finished their passage-at-arms, Mr. HALE convulsed the Senate with a humorously-sarcastic "explanation" of the resolutions recently passed by the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention. He protested that the Democracy of the North had been crowded dreadfully hard for the benefit of Slavery, of late years—so hard, indeed, that there was no place of refuge left for them in New-England, except in the Post-Offices and Custom-houses. Under these circumstances all these resolutions ought to be very tenderly treated. But he didn't wish to interfere further, except to complain that the Indiana resolutions indorsing the Administration, but condemning the Lecompton scheme, were plagiarized, having originated with the New-Hampshire Convention aforesaid, whose members, after mature deliberation, had brought them forth as a platform for the Spring canvass. He thought the Indiana Convention would have been wise to hold on a little and see how this platform operated in New-Hampshire before they adopted it. They were an experiment at best, and, if they failed in one place, might be laid aside elsewhere for some other. As there seemed to be some little doubt as to the precise meaning of the resolutions taken as a whole, Mr. HALE explained in brief that they meant *to indorse Mr. Buchanan, but to repudiate his acts*—that's all! He thought the thing very simple and easy to be understood.

The delay by the Committee on Territories, in reporting the Minnesota Constitution, confirms my suggestion, made some weeks ago, to the effect that there was danger that the Kansas fight in Congress would be reduced to a fight against the admission of Minnesota. Let the public mark well the course of this Committee, and fix the responsibility of delay where it belongs. The pretext for the delay is some pretended irregularity, growing out of the fact that originally there were two Constitutional Conventions in Minnesota, the main body having split in the organization; but the real reason—one that is boldly avowed by some of the Committee—is the determination to use Minnesota as another lever by which to force Kansas into the Union with her repudiated Constitution. The Committee is composed of seven Senators, four of whom, DOUGLAS, JONES, (of Iowa,) COLLAMER, and WADE, are from the North. DOUGLAS, COLLAMER, and WADE, will unquestionably vote in Committee on Saturday next, in favor of reporting the Minnesota Constitution to the Senate, with a recommendation for her immediate admission. S.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The reports of the Kansas returns arrive slowly, and the result of the election was still uncertain. Some disturbances had occurred at Kickapoo. A good deal of excitement prevailed in Western Missouri, where CALHOUN and others had gone for safety. At a meeting in the latter place resolutions were adopted expressing a determination to withhold all armed interference in Kansas affairs.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION, ETC.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 12.

A number of gentlemen who arrived at the Planters' House, in this city, last night by the Pacific Railroad, having left Leavenworth City on the 7th inst., impart to us the following news respecting Kansas affairs, which, from the character of our informants, we are assured is entirely reliable.

The election had passed off with comparatively little disturbance. At Kickapoo Precinct the Pro-Slavery majority was 564.

Doniphan County gave about 500 majority for the Pro-Slavery ticket.

At Atchison the Free-State ticket was elected by about 20 majority, with the probable exception of Mr. HEREFORD, a Senator, and one of the members of the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, and who voted to have it submitted as a whole to the people. He was supported in part by the Free State men.

Johnson County gave 1,300 for the Pro-Slavery ticket, (McGee and Oxford frauds repeated.)

Bourbon County gave 430 Pro-Slavery majority.

Douglas County gave 500 majority for the Free-State ticket.

Other parts of the Territory had been but partially heard from.

Our informants state that at the time they left Leavenworth the impression was, after a careful counting up of the returns then received, that the Pro-Slavery men had elected their State officers, but that the Free-State Party had carried the Legislature.

The vote was small, more than half the voters of the Territory having declined voting for State officers, though a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it having been placed at *ten thousand*.

In many places in the Territory two distinct polls were kept open by the Calhoun Judges, and the Free State Judges.

A day or two after the election the Free-State men were busy issuing a great number of warrants and making arrests all over the Territory under the recent legislative act against fraudulent voting. Extensive frauds had been committed in many places. A Kickapoo Calhoun Judge named MILLER, or CALVERT, was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes. Another named REDMAN was arrested for receiving fraudulent ballots, but had been admitted to bail. The former was taken in charge by the Free-State citizens, and conducted into Leavenworth City on the 6th along with a cannon which had formerly been used by the Kickapoo Rangers, as was claimed, in battering down Eldridge's Hotel in Lawrence. Arriving at Leavenworth a large procession was formed, and the judge and the cannon were paraded in derision through the streets.

The people were much excited, and our informants state that a more serious mischief than ever is undoubtedly brewing in the Territory.

The United States troops are inactive.

The Democratic Party is all split to pieces, with a very large majority bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

CALHOUN was out of the Territory, and supposed to be at Weston. He has been advised by his friends that it would not be prudent for him to be seen in Leavenworth City.

It is the impression of the gentlemen who have favored us with this detail, that all is *not* quiet in Kansas.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature of New-Mexico organized by the election of DONACIANA VIGIL, President of the Senate, and MERRILL ASHURST, of Alabama, Speaker of the House.

Governor RENCHER's Message calls the attention of the Legislature to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the Territory, the condition of the Treasury, and the importance of establishing Courts in each county.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* had been purchased by a party of gentlemen, who designed putting it on a permanent basis. It will support the Administration.

Connecticut Union State Convention.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The State Convention of the Union Party for nominating a State ticket was held in this city to-day.

The Convention was a large one, and unusual interest was manifested in its proceedings.

An entire new ticket was nominated as follows:

For Governor—WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich.

For Lieutenant-Governor—JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford.

For Secretary of State—JOHN BOYD.

For Treasurer—LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron.

For Comptroller—WM. H. BUELL, of Clinton.

The Convention is holding an evening session and having a warm debate over the resolutions.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received from all points.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Case No. 33—The Commercial Bank of Manchester vs. Henry Buckner. Argument for appellant continued.

Non-Arrival of the America—Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 14—9 P. M.

This is a calm and starlight night. The steamship *America*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet arrived here.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, Great Britain, was signalled off Liverpool Nova Scotia, at sunset, and will be due here at 1 o'clock to-night.

News from Barbadoes.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Conner*, ten days from East Caicos, has arrived here. She brings a favorable report of the sugar crop of Barbadoes, which, it is estimated, will amount to 50,000 hogsheads.

Illness of Signor Amodio.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Information has been received from Havana, by the steamship *Isabel*, that Signor AMODIO, the barritone of the Italian Opera, was sick of yellow fever; but no reference is made to BRIGNOLI.

From the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The *Republican* has letters from Camp Scott, the head-quarters of the Utah Army, but they contain nothing of importance in addition to that already published.

The Brig Terpischore, &c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The crew of the brig *Terpischore*, which was wrecked on Tybee Beach, were saved.

The brigantine *Mason B. Davis*, bound to Cape Haytien, was spoken on the 3d inst., and wished to be reported.

THE NASSAU-STREET HOMICIDE.

"Morgan L. Phillips, Physician," Arrested for Stabbing the Negro Roberts, and Discharged on Bail—He alleges that he did it in Self-Defence—Coroner's Inquest.

The colored man who was found, Wednesday evening, fatally stabbed in front of the Astor House, proves to have been JAMES ROBERTS, a sailor, who lived in Philadelphia, but was temporarily staying in this City, and boarding at No. 40 White-street. The Coroner's Jury seem to be satisfied that the mystery of his death is cleared up. Instead of being murdered, the testimony taken shows that he was stabbed by Dr. MORGAN L. PHILLIPS, of No. 25 Chambers-street, in self-defence. The doctor left his office about 9 o'clock in the evening, to get some refreshments, and in going through Nassau-street, when between Beekman and Ann, he was attacked by two white men and a negro. He took out his knife to defend himself, and, at the same time, retreated across the street towards a lamp, in order to see who his assailants were. ROBERTS, the negro, he says, followed over after him, and struck him in the face. PHILLIPS held up his knife, and told him he had better let him alone. The deceased made a spring at him to strike him a second time, when he received the stab, from the effect of which he subsequently died. After being stabbed, the deceased and his companions ran up Ann-street towards Broadway, and the Doctor after them, crying "Stop thief!" but, losing sight of him, he soon gave up the chase.

Subsequently he met Officer BELL, of the Sixth Ward, in City Hall, and related to him the circumstances of the assault. The officer went home with the Doctor and there left him, neither attaching much importance to the affair, or thinking anything serious would result from it. On seeing the account of ROBERTS' death in the morning papers, the officer at once went to the Doctor's office and arrested him. Dr. PHILLIPS positively identified the deceased as the one who assaulted him. He did not sufficiently see the white men to be able to identify them. This is the second time Dr. PHILLIPS has been assaulted, and the attack in each case is believed to have been instigated by a rival who runs a violent opposition to him in the same specialty, that of curing disreputable diseases by "Hunter's Red Drop." While Dr. PHILLIPS was under arrest in the Sixth Ward Station-house yesterday morning he gave to a reporter the following statement:

"I left my office, No. 25½ Chambers-street, to go and get some refreshments; I walked around the Park until I came to Beekman-street; about half way between Beekman and Ann, in Nassau-street, it was quite dark, no one in the street to be seen, and I was attacked by two or three men; one of them was a lad; he came up from behind me, and he said 'Phillips, what are you tearing down my bills for?' I replied, 'I am not tearing down your bills;' says he, 'You lie;' at the same time he struck me; I turned round and saw he had others with him; I took out a knife in order to defend myself, and at the same time I retreated across to the opposite side of the street, towards a light, in order to see my assailants; this colored man that came towards me, as I returned, said 'What is the matter, I have nothing to do with it; he then struck me in the face; to defend myself, I put out my knife towards him; I told him he had better leave me alone; after he struck me, I put my knife against him to defend myself, and he made a spring towards me, at the same time striking me in the face, and his body was brought in contact with my knife; they all three then ran towards Ann-street; I followed them up Ann-street, towards Broadway, crying "Stop thief," when I lost sight of them; I gave up the chase, and went back to my office in Chambers-street, but did not go in; I went down Chatham-street, and then to Broadway, and then to Chatham-street, and from there to City Hall Place, where I met Officer Bell, and told him that I had had a difficulty with three men, and had used my dirk to defend myself. Officer Bell, knowing me, thought nothing of it, and let me go; I went home and slept in my own house last night, and was arrested this morning on my way to my office.

Coroner CONNERY commenced the inquest yesterday.

Officer Bell, of the Sixth Ward, testified that he saw Dr. Phillips about half past nine o'clock at the corner of Chambers-street and City Hall-place; there being blood on the Doctor's hands he asked him what the matter was; the Doctor told him that he had just met two white men and a negro in Nassau-street, and that they would have killed him if it had not been for his knife; witness replied, when he saw the knife, "Doctor, you must have used it, as there is blood on it;" the Doctor replied, "But for the knife I would have been killed by them;" the Doctor requested him to walk up Chambers-street and keep an eye on his office, as he expected it would be attacked; witness went to the Doctor's office and walked in with him; on seeing the account of the murder of the negro in the morning papers, he concluded that Dr. Phillips had stabbed the deceased, and arrested him accordingly; the Doctor asked if the negro was dead, and on being answered in the affirmative said, "I did it in self-defense."

Sinclair Lithgow, a clerk of Doctor Phillips, testified that he went to the office about eleven o'clock Wednesday night; the Doctor was then in bed but got up and let him in; witness was told by the Doctor of his having been assaulted during the evening; the circumstances of the assault were the same as related by the previous witness.

Dr. Finnell testified that death was caused by hemorrhage from the axillary blood-vessels, the result of a stab under the arm pit.

There being no farther witnesses, Dr. PHILLIPS was brought before the Jury, and it was found that he had been struck in the face as stated by himself. The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That JAMES ROBERTS came to his death at the hands of MORGAN L. PHILLIPS; that it was done in self-defence, he previously having been attacked by a party of men, one of whom was the deceased, and that we, the Jury, think him justifiable in so doing."

Coroner CONNERY deemed it his duty to require Dr. PHILLIPS to give bail in the sum of $1,000, to insure his appearance in case he should be needed. Bail being procured, Dr. PHILLIPS was released from custody.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Port-au-Prince.

By the arrival of the brig *Kalsa*, Capt. LONG, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the yellow fever rages severely at that port. Scarcely a vessel visits the place without burying portions of her crew. Capt. LONG and five of his men out of a crew of eight were down with the fever. West India traders have christened the port "The Grave Yard," because of its sickly character.

Personal.

Among the members returned to the new Canadian Parliament is Mr. Papineau, who was one of the "Rebels" of '37; and like Mr. Isaac Buchanan, favors a Republican form of Government.

At the January meeting of the Historical Society of Tennessee, the President presented a letter from Lord Brougham, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Everett has accepted an invitation to repeat his lecture on Washington in Philadelphia on the 4th of February.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

Continued Improvement in Financial Affairs.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Relief of Lucknow.

Preparations of the English to Attack Canton.

Partial Burning of the Steamer Sarah Sands at Sea, with Troops on Board.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 93 7-8@94 for Account.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer *North American*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 30th December, arrived at this port this evening, with four days' later intelligence from Europe.

The *North American* brings 73 passengers. She was off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this morning, and Captain GRAVES threw overboard the news parcel for the Associated Press.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Boston Dec. 16, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, Dec. 28.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived out at five o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

The transatlantic steamer *Jason* has been chartered to convey troops to India.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Saturday, the 26th of December, was observed as a holiday in monetary circles. The Bank of Ireland has followed the example of the Bank of England, and reduced its rates of discount to 8 ₩ cent.

On Monday, the 28th, the funds were very buoyant, prices advancing nearly one per cent. The best paper was readily negotiated in the Discount market at 7½ ₩ cent.

The demand for money at the Bank of England was moderately active. The bullion was rapidly augmenting.

On the 29th money continued to grow easier, and there was every prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rates.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The *Times* City article says:

"The funds opened steadily and showed a tendency to increased firmness during the whole day, until after regular hours, when a sudden decline took place, which was attributed to operations in connection with the failure of the dealer announced yesterday. Money was in rather increased request, consequent upon the approaching termination of the year; but there was a full supply for loans on Government securities, at 4½ ₩ cent., and 7@7½ ₩ cent. in the discount market. About £40,000 in gold was sold to the Bank to-day, and there was an arrival of thirty thousand sovereigns from Scotland.

The *Daily News* City article says:

"The funds to-day were principally affected by considerations connected with the position of the account of the large operator whose failure was announced yesterday. The market is for the moment quite deranged by this event, owing to the belief that the defaulter has transactions open to the extent of considerably more than a million, chiefly in options.

At the Bank of England the demand for money to-day continued very moderate, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in the open market from 7½ to 7 per cent. The amount of gold purchased by the Bank of England, to-day, was £40,000, inclusive of £9,000 or £10,000 in bar gold and United States coin, *ex* the steamer *America*, but exclusive of £30,000 in sovereigns received from Scotland. A large quantity of sovereigns *ex* the *America* are understood to have been sent to-day into the Branch of the Bank at Liverpool.

As money becomes easier in this market, and commercial affairs resume to some degree their nominal aspect, the exchanges between this country and the continent continue to droop. This afternoon the rates were quoted lower for bills on nearly all the leading continental markets."

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

It is stated in the *Times* City article, that yesterday two suspensions were announced, the first being that of TUTTON, WOOTON & Co., an old house of good repute in the Manchester trade, with liabilities for about £32,000, while the other is that of HINTON BROTHERS & Co., of Old Broad-street. In neither case, however, are the prospects of liquidation unfavorable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Court circular reiterates the story that the King of Holland intends to demand the hand of the Princess ALICE for the young Prince of Orange, although nothing official has yet transpired in the matter.

The Earl of SPENCER is dead.

Lord ALTHORP just returned from the United States succeeds to the peerage.

Lord HARROWBY has resigned the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, on account of ill-health. Lord CLANRICARDE succeeds him.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burnt for fifteen hours. All the after part of the ship was destroyed, and she put into Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline, and the preservation of all on board was extraordinary.

A letter from Capt. CASTLE, Commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, describing the partial destruction of the ship, and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3 45 P. M. The precautions adopted have already been given. The flames burnt through the upper deck, and at about 9 P. M. a fearful explosion took place in the Port Magazine.

By this time, says Capt. CASTLE, the ship was one body of flame from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major BRETT, in command of the troops, forward, and told him my opinion, requesting him to keep order among the troops until the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men were to keep the fire back. One party were below, keeping the bulkhead cool from burning, several of whom were dragged up senseless, when fresh volunteers took their places, but who soon in turn again had to be dragged up in the same state. At 11 P. M. the maintopsail-yard took fire.

Mr. WELCH, Quarter-Master, and four or five soldiers, went aft with wet blankets, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames there, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back, inch by inch, until daylight, when it had been completely got under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter was blown out by the explosion, fifteen feet of water was in the hold, and the ship was rolling heavily and taking in large quantities of water aft.

There is scarcely any news of general interest in this morning's journals.

It is announced that at the close of the year Mr. DAVID BARCLAY CHAPMAN will retire from the firm of Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.

It is officially announced that the competitive ex-

[illegible] The Calcutta mail of [illegible] arrived at Trieste, [illegible] the day after the North American [illegible] of the relief of Lucknow [illegible] fought desperately. The rebels [illegible] Lucknow. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL [illegible], although his force is comparatively [illegible] order. The women and children, and [illegible] conveyed safely to Cawnpore.

The fighting before Lucknow was very severe [illegible] the 16th the enemy suffered [illegible] on that day was one of the severest [illegible]. On the 19th the enemy were flying [illegible] from Lucknow, and the firing had [illegible]. After the fight, the bodies of 150 Sepoys were [illegible] in one place. The latest accounts are not very intelligible.

Two telegraph clerks had been murdered [illegible] Alumbagh, the news being thereby stopped. [illegible] Sir COLIN CAMPBELL left Cawnpore [illegible] rode forty miles at a stretch. [illegible] relied upon the artillery as much as [illegible] avoiding an unnecessary loss of men [illegible] with all his men and baggage, had joined [illegible]. The Gwalior contingent was still at [illegible] councils, it was stated, being the cause of their [illegible]. It was reported that the King of [illegible] and two nephews, after being tried by military commissioners, had been shot.

The steamer *Ava* [illegible] had arrived at [illegible] leaking.

The *Daily News* says that the Rebels of [illegible] placed a boy upon the Throne, and fixed his [illegible] at Fyzabad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, which is defended by a large fort with a wall and [illegible] round towers and new entrenchments.

Three companies of 34 native infantry had mutinied at Chittagong and marched to Dacca. [illegible] hundred Europeans had been sent to [illegible].

The Jawnpore Territory was threatened by a large force from Oude.

Serious disorders were anticipated in [illegible], and European troops were urgently wanted.

The Calcutta markets were almost unchanged. The Money Market was improved. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.@2s. 2d. Freights were unchanged.

FRANCE.

The Senate was convoked for the 18th of January.

The Council of State, presided over by the Emperor, has declared against the system of obligatory agricultural insurance.

The *Times* Paris correspondent is assured that the exiled Generals have had permission given them to return to France, without condition of any kind.

NAPLES.

The official report of the recent earthquake says that it was confined to the interior of the principality, and province of Basilicata. All the buildings in Potenza are in ruins. Twelve villages had entirely disappeared. There were 400 dead at [illegible] at Palla. Sicily had also [illegible] shock was felt at Naples on the 19th [illegible] nothing disastrous occurred.

GERMANY.

The Vienna correspondent of the [illegible] we learn from Hanover that the European Powers are about to make an energetic attempt to get rid of the State duties. England is willing to pay [illegible] demnification, but the United States Government is not unlikely to act as it did towards Denmark [illegible] months before the Sound Dues were abolished. The same authority gives a rumor that another and more important reduction in the Austrian army will be made in 1858.

RUSSIA.

The navigation of the Azof is closed for the season.

The Circassian chiefs have sent a petition to the great European Powers, praying that the Treaty of Paris, which forbids hostilities in the Black Sea and opens the commerce of the Circassian ports, may be enforced against Russia.

CHINA.

We have Hong Kong dates to November [illegible]. The American Commissioner had arrived at Hong Kong in the *Minnesota*.

The English fleet was about to move [illegible] Canton River. The French fleet will co-operate with the English, who were expected to commence immediately.

The Russian Commissioner was at Hong Kong.

It was rumored that Lord CANNING, as soon as transports could be procured, would send 5,000 troops from India to China.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 10½d.@[illegible]. At Shanghae business in imports was moderate. Exports dull. Freights unchanged. Silk had declined $10@$15.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Suffolk*, with Melbourne dates of Oct. [illegible], and 145,000 ounces of gold, had arrived in the English Channel.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the two days succeeding the departure of the *Africa*, (Monday and Tuesday,) were 17,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export. All qualities have slightly advanced, but the lower descriptions have most improved—say ⅛d. The market closed firm.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. A better feeling existed in the market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR very dull, and declined 6d.@1s.; Western Canal 24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s.@[illegible]; Ohio, 26s.@27s. WHEAT firm—Red, 6s. 3d.@[illegible]; White, 6s. 10d.@8s. CORN dull—Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 37s.@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull, but with, however, a better feeling. PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD inactive, and quotations nominal. TALLOW slightly advanced; Butchers', 53s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was dull at 3s. 11d. for common. ASHES quiet, and sales unimportant. Other articles generally very slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet, but steady. SUGAR firm. RICE quiet and slightly higher. TALLOW firm, at 53s. 3d. COFFEE quiet. LINSEED OIL, 29s. Scotch Pig IRON steady at 51s. 6d.@52s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. Consols closed at 93⅞@94 for account.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

TOLEDO.—Cloudy. Thermometer 30°.

PITTSBURGH.—Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 36°.

BUFFALO.—Clear and mild; wind east. Therm. 34°.

LOUISVILLE.—Weather warm and hazy.

COLUMBUS.—Weather clear. Thermometer 41°.

DETROIT.—Slightly hazy here. Thermometer 32°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer [illegible].

CHICAGO.—Mild and clear. Thermometer [illegible].

FULTON, Ill.—Clear and pleasant. Thermometer [illegible].

SPRINGFIELD.—Cloudy and dull. Thermometer [illegible].

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Very pleasant. Thermom. [illegible].

CAIRO, Ill.—Cloudy. Thermometer [illegible].

BURLINGTON.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer [illegible].

DUBUQUE.—Weather clear. Thermometer [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.—Clear and calm. Thermometer [illegible].

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Cool and hazy. Therm. [illegible].

PORTAGE CITY.—Clear and calm. Therm. [illegible].

FOND DU LAC.—Weather clear.

MONTREAL.—Fine and clear. River [illegible] crossing yesterday at Longueuil; thermometer [illegible].

TORONTO.—Warm; wind east; little frost last night.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clear and warm; wind [illegible] thermometer at 12 o'clock, 46°.

BANGOR.—Wind north, very pleasant. Ther. [illegible].

CALAIS, Me.—Pleasant weather, southerly wind, and the mercury marking 30°.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—We have clear, mild weather, with the wind West by South.

SACKVILLE.—The weather this morning is clear and beautiful. The wind is from the south-west, and the thermometer marks 28°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Clear beautiful weather [illegible] a light west wind, and the thermometer at [illegible].

CHATHAM, N. B.—The weather is clear and [illegible].

MONCTON, N. B.—Weather fine; [illegible].

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Clear weather, [illegible] west, and the mercury marking [illegible].

HALIFAX, N. S.—Clear weather, [illegible] wind, and the thermometer at [illegible].

PORTLAND, Me.—The weather is hazy and cool, and the thermometer at [illegible].

FREDERICTON, N. B.—The weather is clear and calm, and the mercury marks [illegible].

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The weather is mild and calm.

OSWEGO.—The weather is clear, pleasant and Spring-like. Thermometer [illegible].

The following weather dispatches are all dated [illegible] P. M.:

BANGOR, Me.—Light westerly wind. Therm. [illegible].

CALAIS, Me.—Clear. Therm. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] of Col. Anderson's [illegible] — [illegible] of the Men on [illegible] Wabash.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible], New-Granada, Jan. [illegible], 1858.

On the 30th ult., the United States steamer [illegible] commanding, arrived at this [illegible] having on board Col. Anderson and his party numbering 45 men, captured by [illegible] of the Susquehanna.

[illegible] Nicaraguans were advancing [illegible] to Granada for rein[illegible] concluded that he had [illegible] partially destroyed [illegible] the guns, burned houses, seized [illegible] he could lay his hands upon, and [illegible] in the steamer Ogden as far [illegible] six miles above Grey[illegible] he took to pieces the ma[illegible] Virgin and threw part [illegible]

[illegible] two of his par[illegible] and brought a [illegible] in which Anderson sta[illegible] to come down to the har[illegible] if he would be interferred with. [illegible] that they would receive the [illegible] as Walker and his party. An[illegible] letter in which he [illegible] the conditions of [illegible] took the boats in tow of the [illegible] on the 24th ult., went [illegible] summoned him to surrender, [illegible] were then placed on board [illegible] here to await the disposition [illegible] To-day we took them [illegible] of this ship.

[illegible] has withdrawn her demands upon [illegible]

[illegible] a ball, complimentary to [illegible] Paulding and the officers of [illegible] came off on the spacious wharf of the [illegible] Mail Steamship Company at this [illegible]

[illegible] was screened in with sails, and beau[illegible] with the flags of all nations, palm [illegible] Portraits of General Washington, [illegible] Victoria and Louis Napoleon were [illegible] conspicuous positions. Chandeliers [illegible] of bayonets threw a brilliant light over all, [illegible] presented a very gay and handsome appear[illegible]

[illegible] party of ladies and gentlemen came [illegible] The officers of Her Majesty's [illegible] of this ship attended with the [illegible]

[illegible] would have been creditable to a [illegible] city, and everything was in the greatest [illegible] About 4 A.M. the parties separated, [illegible] with their entertainment. [illegible] and the weather here [illegible] to see yesterday. Her [illegible] to Graytown.

New-Granada and the United States.

[illegible] the New-York Times from El Tiempo, of Bogota.

[illegible] our Government ought [illegible] the convention agreed [illegible] in Washington between the negotiators [illegible] which we hope will be pub[illegible] of the public.

[illegible] the bases of this Convention, [illegible] New-York press [illegible] shall be named, to ex[illegible] the claims of the citizens of the United [illegible] against New-Granada, from 1819 up to the [illegible] including those for damages for the [illegible]

[illegible] to satisfy these claims, New-Granada [illegible] one-half of the products of the [illegible] other means at [illegible] of the Government for the balance. [illegible] United States shall have the right [illegible] a coal depôt on one of the islands in [illegible] and for this purpose may buy [illegible] acres of land.

[illegible] The Government of the United States (!) [illegible] to our Government its great regret [illegible] of the 15th April, and the latter [illegible] every effort to punish the authors of [illegible] known to New-Granada, [illegible] she shall consider herself notified, that the Government of the United States will resist all [illegible] upon mails and passengers which may [illegible] In these exceptions the ton[illegible] is also included, &c.

We commence by supposing that the date at which the claims are to begin must be misstated. The year [illegible] should probably be substituted for [illegible] the former year, unfor[illegible] that the North Americans began [illegible]

[illegible] general terms of the agreement, [illegible] question, far from being solved, has assumed a [illegible] and dangerous appearance. We have [illegible] to pay for the events of the 15th April, but we must pay also for other events at [illegible] dates. And how much? This is what the [illegible] to have the honor of telling us. [illegible] and everybody who chooses [illegible] a figure upon it, so that he only be a Yankee!

If it had been stipulated that this was to be a [illegible] to examine and state the facts [illegible] them the true responsibility and [illegible] damages might be decided upon, we [illegible] because this would be just and [illegible] to stipulate that this Commission [illegible] only the claims of one party that it may [illegible] the sum due by the other designating, a [illegible] the foundation of the claim, is not an agree[illegible] to dictate a condition. It is not calcu[illegible] to elucidate facts, but to agglomerate sums [illegible]

The [illegible] point of departure, then, in the nego[illegible] has been the responsibility of New-Gra[illegible]

This pusillanimity on the part of our negotiator can only be explained on the ground of the mena[illegible] of the Cabinet at Washington, or from the abuse which has been made of the na[illegible] of the cowardice of the Administra[illegible] revealed in the executive authorizations of [illegible] of the 18th of June.

[illegible] thus is not to negotiate; it is to [illegible] the mandates of the master.

As to the coal depôt in an island of the Bay, we see in it something more than the pretended depôt; we see a pretentious colony; we see a [illegible] situated so as to cannonade the city [illegible] opportunity, or from which to dismem[illegible] any day that another melon [illegible] to the end that the Isth[illegible] part of the model Republic, [illegible] virtues, heroic for its con[illegible] Texas and California, renowned for its [illegible] upon the Lobos Islands.

But, setting aside all suppositions upon the [illegible] the question [illegible] if President Ospina can give his [illegible] to it, when he has been ex[illegible] from affecting the rights of na[illegible] to any portion of the territory [illegible] will appear the [illegible] when what we have designated [illegible] Convention is considered, for [illegible] universal transit of the Isthmus [illegible] principle, the fact is that [illegible] ours, and whilst we [illegible] do in our territory [illegible] in closing the route to [illegible] beneath the two [illegible] of a thousand absurd [illegible] hindered from doing [illegible] unless it be [illegible]

[illegible] that President Ospina cannot give his consent to the treaty, as it appears [illegible] in the chambers of 1858, whose results [illegible] a conflict that will be the [illegible] that the vote [illegible] to the Executive to regulate this question was not an absolute vote.

[illegible] between our Govern[illegible] and that of [illegible] have reached such a point that they are no longer questions of dollars or notes; the question for us is "to be, or not to be."

If we wish to exist as a nation, it is necessary that we exercise to the end [illegible] that the Administration [illegible] because now or [illegible] we shall be assisted by the justice of our cause. Then let violence do the rest; we are to be destroyed, but let us never subscribe to our own dishonor.

If we do not wish to exist, let us lose all, but let us die in defence of our national dignity, without renouncing our rights of sovereignty before the revolver of the third Czar of the globe.

[illegible] the partisans of the Union adduce to justify their conversion into [illegible] to swallow up the whole of America? Is it the miserable belief that our Latin race is a race of Parias, whilst that of the English is a Napoleonic race, before whose conquering tread every other must give way or perish? If so, we are not ashamed to confess that we prefer the gentlemanly and honorable race of Castile—tender like Garcilaso, punctilious like Guzman, valiant like Gonzalo de Cordova, great like Charles V., audacious like Pizarro and Cortez—a race full of elevated sentiment, a race all heart and spirit, in spite of its defects—to that Vulcanic race which pretends to be a model of human perfection, notwithstanding the sad law of its nature which has formed it to become a nation of mere tradesmen.

* * * * * * *

We do not fear to compare the son of the North with the son of the South in America; we do not fear to bring the giant face to face with the pigmy. We shall fear to do it when we have proved to us the superiority of materialism over spirituality, and when our eyes have become blinded at the sight of a few ships and a few more railroads.

[illegible]

As to the question at issue, we terminate where we commenced, asking that the Government shall publish the convention, always understanding that the negotiation be finished. With its publication, the matter may assume a different appearance, but for the honor of Gen. Herran and for the decorum of the Government we do not care to believe in the version given in the Yankee periodicals.

American Credit Abroad—The Herald in Europe.

From the Gazette de Lausanne, (Switzerland.)

We published lately a few fragments of an American newspaper, the New-York *Herald*, making with a rare cynicism the eulogy of bankruptcy. One of our most respectable citizens, who has long resided in New-York, informs us that the New-York *Herald* is a paper to which but little credit ought to be given, and that it would be unjust to consider it the organ of the American mercantile community. Here is the communication which we have received from our fellow-citizen:

Mr. Editor: You have reproduced in your number of 14th December, some fragments of a detestable article of the New-York *Herald* upon the crisis, and also the inconsiderate and injurious, not to say insulting, commentaries they have brought out from the French journals. As this occasion presents itself, and as the article in question seems to have obtained wider circulation than many former ones from the same origin, which are not much better, allow me to call your attention to the mode of proceeding, systematically adopted towards the United States, by a large portion of the French Press, which would betray either a great want of fairness and loyalty, or a great ignorance.

What! because it has pleased the New-York *Herald*, surnamed for the last twenty years the "Satanic Press," to print a cynic article, worthy of its career, past and present; because it has pleased its editor to proclaim "insolvency towards Europe as a lucky hit for America," and to declare "bankruptcy as systematized," a whole country, a whole class of its citizens would be responsible for these monstrous lucubrations! Would not one suppose, indeed, that the merchants themselves have paid this journal, which since twenty years has shown itself their bitterest enemy, to proclaim far and wide principles which disgrace them?*

Would you know more accurate what is the New-York *Herald*, one of the "*best accredited*" newspapers, [illegible] your authority? Read the edifying and truthful history given of it by the *Presse* of Paris in its number of 30th November last. The *Herald* was, in its earlier existence, a quasi-obscene publication, edited by a Scotchman as hideous in mind as ill shapen in body, and who, ere long earned for himself the surname of "Mephistopheles of the press." Transforming his printing press into a real engine of torture, he used it to extort infamous black mail from the unfortunates about whom he had discovered some unfortunate secret. Forced by many judicial condemnations and repeated personal castigations, to become more decent in the form, he has not the less continued his diabolical depredations with fiendish skillfulness,—now upon a merchant in doubtful credit, then upon an embarrassed stage manager, and, again, upon an unfortunate artist in search of a public. Nothing escaped him; all was fish that came to his net. For the present the *Herald* has placed its columns more especially at the disposal of a coterie of stock jobbers. It is to serve their interests that it has steadily worked to help bring about the crisis, and that he has aggravated it by all the means within his reach.

And this is the paper which the European press hold in predilection!—the one from which they borrow almost exclusively articles to make them the basis of their attacks against the United States, its men and its institutions. Are only such publications worthy of circulation which are insulting and detrimental to the country? Why not reproduce, also, the paragraphs abusing France, her Sovereign and her institutions, which with but little research could be found in the columns of the *Herald*?* Such, Mr. Editor, are the questions, and others of similar nature, to which I would fain receive a satisfactory answer.

I do not wish to make myself indiscriminately the eulogist of America; she has her share of errors, of faults and of wounds to heal; some are peculiarly American in their nature; let that country bear the responsibility; others, and they are perhaps not the least, are of European origin, and have been transmitted to her at a recent period:—let Europe and the European Press also assume honestly their responsibility. To every one his share. To whom the fault, for instance, if a few years ago the hansetown of Hamburg found it convenient to transport, at its own expense, to New-York, a cargo of liberated convicts, which the latter city sent back with an energetic protest—if France, always so proud and so exacting, forgetful of all propriety, dared relieve its soil of a troublesome regicide in casting him in the city of New-Orleans, and if a justly indignant population ejected him from their midst; if too often Switzerland has relieved herself by a similar process of paupers and *heimathlose*, (homeless,) become too burdensome? To whom the fault lastly, if from every portion of Europe is still poured out on the American Continent that torrent of immigration which carries in its flood side by side, Utopist and Socialist Teutons, French Red Republicans, Chartists and Radical Britons, conspiring Jesuits, bigoted ultra-Montanists "*et id genus omne?*" Who is to blame if those many-colored cohorts soon form again their ranks on American soil, and parade in menacing processions through the streets of her large cities, causing those to repent of too confiding and generous a hospitality, indiscriminately granted to all? Such are some of the faults of Old Europe toward Young America. Let the press, then, be more impartial, moderate, and even indulgent when judgment will become it.

In giving room, Mr. Editor, to these hastily thrown together and rather incoherent reflections, you will oblige an AMERICAN BY ADOPTION.

* No doubt, because the reproductions might be rather costly.—ED.

Mr. Spurgeon's Idea of Heaven.—Preaching at Shipley, near Leeds, Mr. Spurgeon alluded to Dr. Dick's wish, that he might spend an eternity in wandering from star to star. "For me," exclaims Mr. Spurgeon, "let it be my lot to pursue a more glorious study. My choice shall be this: I shall spend 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the left foot of Christ, and 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the right foot of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the wound in the right hand of Christ, and 10,000 years more in looking into the wound in the left hand of Christ, and 20,000 years in looking into the wound in his side." It is well asked—is this religion?

French Representations of Shakespeare.—A representative of the British drama, anxious to make the French provincial public acquainted with Shakespeare, is performing what the French call "*Les tragédies du grand Williams*," at Strasburg, single-handed, *i. e.*, he recites *Hamlet* in English, and all the other characters are spoken in French. He is said to be very successful.

The Kansas Question.

Democratic Sentiment at the South.

Governor Wise's Letter and the Democracy of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 13.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly held a caucus in the hall of the House of Delegates evening before last, which was numerously attended. It was a funny affair—in many respects extremely mortifying. The caucus would not have been called so suddenly and precipitately but for the fact that *Governor Wise's letter made its appearance in this city on Tuesday, and was a perfect bombshell in the camp.* The caucus was called, therefore, with special reference to the Governor's letter. But *there was not a single man in the body bold enough to say, in so many words, that he condemned and repudiated the sentiments of that letter*—although the majority of them, as we are informed, make no bones of privately denouncing the Governor's doctrines in the most emphatic terms. Nearly every man who addressed the meeting seemed to keep one eye in the direction of the door, as if fearing the sudden advent of the Governor with a storm-cloud on his brow and a cowhide in his hand. Not even the Governor's name was once mentioned, except by an ardent ex-friend of his in the person of Mr. Kemper—and he mentioned it only to utter sentiments of condemnation against the doctrines of the Tammany letter. There were many no doubt who earnestly desired to defend the Governor, and the positions of his letter, and many more who secretly yearned to pitch into him with gloves off—but a nerveless timidity was the predominant feeling of those members of the caucus, and ruled all their proceedings. We have never before witnessed, upon the once proud and independent soil of Virginia, so pitiable and humiliating a spectacle. Truly, the bold and independent spirit which animated the bosom of the fathers is extinct in the bosoms of the sons. If these politicians here at the Capital reflect the character of the people of Virginia, then we are a degenerate and degraded race, and are no more worthy to be called Virginians. In witnessing the timidity and the subserviency to power which was manifested in the caucus, we felt sad and sorrowful—sad and sorrowful in view of the fact that the light of pride, and courage, and manliness, which once irradiated the councils of the State, was dimmed and gone forever, and that in its place was the gloom of a moral cowardice which makes slaves and spaniels of us all. In a word, we felt ashamed of Virginia, and almost ashamed of our race.

We have no intention to pursue the sickening detail, and give a sketch of the remarks of the various speakers. Suffice it to say that Mr. Beale, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Massie were the only gentlemen who impressed us with the idea that we lived in a land of freedom. The others who spoke induced the temporary conclusion that we were the subjects of Louis Napoleon, or the dumb serfs of the Czar of Russia. Mr. Claybrook uttered a sentiment—we hope, thoughtlessly and without deliberation, although in keeping with the general spirit of his speech—which astounded and shocked us beyond measure. He said, as nearly as we can recollect his language, and numbers of others, Whigs and Democrats, understood him as we did, that he "held his individual opinions always in entire submission to the will of his party!"

Without further remark at present we subjoin the several sets of resolutions which were offered in the caucus, *all of which were set aside except those offered by Mr. Massie, which were adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.* The first resolutions offered were those of Mr. Coghill, and read thus:

Whereas, Positions have been taken both in the North and the South, calculated to divide and distract the Southern people, and to defeat the admission of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with other States;

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, that the people of Virginia, by an overwhelming majority, sustain President Buchanan in the position he occupies in relation to the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution; and no man is authorized to speak in the name or by the authority of that people, who does not sustain the President in his position.

Resolved, In the opinion of this Legislature, Congress has no power to impose any condition upon a State admitted to the Union, other than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States; that any such attempt on the part of Congress was a violation of the rights of the States, is subversive of the most sacred principles of the Constitution, and calculated to destroy the boundary line between the rights of the States and the power of the Federal Government.

The next were those offered by Mr. Floyd, which mean nothing, and, we presume, were designed to mean nothing, and which read thus:

Resolved, That the further harmony and peace of the Union demand, at the hands of the Congress of the United States, a speedy, satisfactory and final settlement of the affairs of Kansas.

Resolved, That we regard the conclusions of the President of the United States on that subject, in his late annual Message, as wise, moderate and sufficient, and, if carried out, will speedily effect that desirable object.

The next were those offered by Mr. Beale, which have the merit of spirit and independence, and read thus:

Resolved, As the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia, that her Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States should use all proper exertions to secure the prompt and unconditional (other than under such conditions as are imposed by the Constitution of the United States) admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, under the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention.

Resolved, That any plan for the admission of Kansas into the Union which imposes conditions upon her people, after the acceptance by Congress of her Constitution, or which contemplates a resubmission of another Constitution to Congress for approval, is dangerous and alarming in continuing the agitation of the Slavery question in the country, is utterly subversive of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and concedes to Congress the right to exercise powers not granted by the Constitution of the Union.

The next and last were those of Mr. Massie, and *which were adopted by the caucus*, and are in these words:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Virginia, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Union under the Lecompton Constitution, is just and right.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to look further into the Constitution submitted by the State of Kansas in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said Constitution is republican in its form.

Resolved, That it is due to the peace and harmony of this Union that Congress should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution without further conditions.

It will be seen that the only point decided on in these resolutions is, that Kansas should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. *There is not a word in disapprobation of the odorous Kansas policy of Walker and the President*, as developed in Walker's message and speeches, and about which these very Virginian politicians made so much noise all last Summer and Fall. Is Walker's course in Kansas sustained by the President and Cabinet, indorsed by the Democracy of Virginia? Such is the conclusion we draw from the omission of the Democratic caucus on Monday night to express any opinion, *pro or con* on the subject. Verily, the Virginia Democracy is at a low ebb, when it has not the nerve to denounce formally what they affect to condemn in private with so much earnestness.

But we pause for the present, preferring to defer further criticism on the short-comings of this memorable Democratic caucus to a period of more leisure.

Comments of the Democratic Organ.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 13.

In to-day's issue of the *Enquirer* we publish a letter from Governor Wise to the Tammany Society of the City of New-York, in response to an invitation to him to attend their celebration of the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans, on Friday last. It is written with all the Governor's characteristic originality, nervousness and force. And in so far as it upholds the principle of popular sovereignty, as a matter of indisputable right and justice in Kansas and everywhere within the limits of the Republic, it commands our approbation. *But considering all the circumstances of the case, we are constrained to regret its appearance at the present juncture.* The Governor thinks that there has been unfairness on both sides—on the part of the Pro-Slavery men as well as the Anti-Slavery men in Kansas. And we are not prepared to differ from him. There has certainly been a breach of faith on the part of some of the members of the Lecompton Convention. But that is a thing with which, we think, Congress has nothing to do, unless it is evident that there has been such fraud as absolutely to trample on the popular will and misrepresent the sense of the people. He admits, of course, the regularity of the Convention, and, consequently, the legitimacy of the Constitution which it framed. He contends, however, that there was wrong in the refusal of the Convention to submit the whole Constitution for the adoption or rejection of the people; *and we cordially concur with him.* But we are obliged at this stage of the controversy, to dissent from his position that Congress should make the submission of the Lecompton Constitution, or of all the [illegible] [illegible] the condition upon which Kansas [illegible] be admitted into the Union. In the exercise of its legal authority, the Convention, we think, stopped short of moral duty to the people, whom it represented, and contracted rather than expanded the operation of the great fundamental principle on which our Government rests, when it determined to refer only one clause of the Constitution to those for whom it was framed. *But since that error is committed we deem it decidedly best not to seek for the remedy in the intervention of Congress.* This opinion, which we have expressed on more than one occasion, is induced by several reasons, the chief of which is that the Slavery provision, which we cannot but consider as involving the original and paramount matter in dispute, *has been* referred to the people and acted on by them—and in an election which we presume approximated an accurate test of the sense of the people, as closely as it is possible to arrive at it. If there are men in Kansas who refused to vote, it is their fault alone; and they must rationally and justly be presumed to acquiesce in the result. But we have other reasons. The Administration is committed, we think, in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, without any further legislation in relation to it. A very large majority of Democrats, we believe, North and South, have taken the same position. And to propose a plan of action now, different from that upon which the greater portion of the party have already united, as affording the safest means for giving a quietus to the Kansas agitation, is, we think, *calculated to embarrass the Administration, and confound the Democratic Party by conflicting counsels.* As reflecting the individual opinions of an observing, bold, and patriotic statesman, the Governor's views are well enough. But as embodying a suggestion to be adopted by the Democratic Party and acted on by Congress now, we must say that we consider his letter ill-timed and indiscreet. *The principle upon which he places himself is not only impregnable, but its observance is the only guaranty of the preservation of our system of Government, and the security of the South, either in the Union or out of it.* But, we think that principle has been sufficiently reaffirmed and enforced, in the present instance, by the submission of the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the people; since, as we have said, that seems to us to be the only point on which popular sovereignty is disputed, even by the Black Republican Party.

We agree with Governor Wise that the people of Kansas should have been allowed to pronounce, either in approval or condemnation, upon every provision of the organic law. But, we think, the time has passed for that opinion to be persisted in, even for the attainment of the just and honorable end at which it aims. The *Convention* committed the wrong. And it is too late to repair it, otherwise than by the speedy admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, so that the exciting question may be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from Congress, and confined within the limits of a sovereign State. Moreover, if it is denied that the vote in favor of the adoption of the slavery clause, represents the wishes of a majority of the people, it must be, of course, on the ground that the majority, or at least enough to have made a majority, refused to go to the polls. If that be true—and we have little doubt of it—it is but reasonable to suppose that the same result would be consequent upon the submission of the whole Constitution, for, when men refuse to vote upon that question in which they are, perhaps, more immediately interested, and certainly on which they are more excited than any other, it is hardly to be expected that they would vote on those which they may consider secondary, and of a subordinate character. Hence, we hold that even if the whole of the Lecompton Constitution had been, or should be, referred to the people, we are justified in inferring that the result would have been or will be similar to that which has been affected by the election with reference to the rejection or acceptance of the Slavery clause. It is evident, we think, that the Anti-Slavery men in Kansas are determined not to recognize, as laws, any other enactments than those which they themselves may propose. They seem to be bent on opposition to everything that is not in accordance with their own political code. An opportunity was afforded *them* to vote against the establishment of Slavery, as well as to those in favor of it, to vote for it. And if they refused to participate in the election then, we have no reason to believe that they would not do so again. *That it would have been in closer conformity to the true tenets of Republican faith, to the policy and principles of the Democratic Party, and to an elevated standard of fairness, equality and justice, for the whole Constitution to have been referred for the ratification or rejection of all the legal voters of Kansas, we will steadily maintain.* But we cannot concur with Governor Wise, under existing circumstances, that Congress ought to impose popular ratification upon the Lecompton Constitution, as a condition of its acceptance. We appreciate that rigid regard for popular sovereignty which has always characterized the Governor, and endeared him to the *people* as a defender of their rights. And we applaud the manliness, and earnestness, and ability and eloquence with which he exposes the principle, and contends for its fullest enforcement in Kansas. But we differ from him as to the *expediency*, at this time, of the means he suggests. To submit the whole Constitution to the people now would be a second submission of the Slavery cause. And as that has already been acted on, through an election legally ordered and regularly conducted, we hold that there is not only no necessity for taking the vote upon it again, but that it would be yielding too much to the contumacy of the foolish fanatics to do it.

It is too late to do that which the Convention left undone. Let Kansas come in under the Lecompton Constitution; and then as a sovereign State she will be left alone to take care of herself, and in her own way, without further disturbance to the quiet of the country.

A Very Small Quibble to Justify the Dissolution of the Union.

From the Mobile Register.

The Last Card in the Kansas Question.—The strong card on which the opponents of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution now evidently rely to accomplish their object, is *the vote which was authorized by the Territorial Legislature at its late called session, to be taken on the 4th of this month.* Our readers are aware that the Legislature passed an act ordering an election on that day on the entire Constitution as well as on the Slavery question, as submitted by the Convention. Of course the result will be an unanimous rejection of the Constitution, inasmuch as the Free-State people will have it all their own way, and the Pro-Slavery men will have taken no part in the proceeding. The result will be immediately sent up to Congress, and will be claimed as the legally expressed will of the majority of the people of Kansas against the Constitution framed by the late Convention, in the face of which Congress cannot dare admit Kansas with that Constitution. The question now arises for serious consideration what legitimate force and virtue there may be in this manœuvre towards effecting the object proposed. It is claimed that this will have been a legal election, equally as much so as that which was taken the 21st on the submission made by the Convention, having been ordered by act of a competent and legal authority, the Territorial Legislature, and consequently that its result has as much force and effect as any other legal proceeding pertaining to the formation by the people of Kansas of their State government as authorised by the organic act. It might well be questioned whether, after the people have proceeded through the agency of a Convention to form a Constitution, the legislature has any authority to interfere with or can legitimately control the action or the results of the Convention in any way, a Convention being a superior representative of the sovereignty of the people, and independent of all other authority. But if the interposition of the Kansas Legislature could at any time have legitimately effected the proceedings for the formation and adoption of a Constitution in that Territory, this vote, which has been ordered for the 4th instant, we maintain, can in no manner be admitted to have any effect whatever, and cannot be entertained by Congress as having any application of force in determining the question of the admission of Kansas. *Before this vote was taken, Kansas was already a State.* She had fulfilled every condition requisite to make her a State, and had thus passed from the condition of a Territory, no longer subject to the authority of the Territorial Legislature in any matter affecting her existence or derogating from her sovereignty as a State. Having passed through all the legal processes to the final act of the adoption of her Constitution, she has presented herself before Congress as a sovereign *State*, asking for admission into the Confederacy through the exercise of the power conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States in the clause which provides that "Congress may admit new *States*." When authority has been granted by law to the people of a Territory to form themselves into a State, and they have formed a Constitution and consummated [illegible] as such, [illegible] have performed the [illegible] of the process, to all intents and purposes [illegible] stands now in the [illegible] has assumed this character, and [illegible] any *proceeding which has taken place subsequently to her legal consummation as a State which derogates from her existence as such.* Neither this vote ordered by the Territorial Legislature, nor an "enabling act," is applicable now to the case. Congress has now no power to unmake the State of Kansas. It may refuse to admit her, as it has the discretionary power to do, but she will not be a *Territory* any more. She will occupy the anomalous position of a sovereign and independent State within the limits of the confederacy, but not a member of it, and *the authority of the Federal Government cannot be exerted over, except by her forcible subjugation.* Such would seem to be the logical view of this question, aside from other powerful reasons why Congress should not be influenced in its decision upon admitting Kansas by the result of this vote ordered by the Territorial Legislature. At best this vote can be regarded only as raising a presumption that the Lecompton Constitution is not an expression of the will of the majority of the people of Kansas, and that presumption will be but a very weak one when it is considered that the vote was irregular, at least, if not illegal, and altogether partisan. But this presumption is rebutted by the superior evidence to the contrary furnished by the regular vote on the submission of the Constitution by the Convention, which should be conclusive with Congress as to the fact of the Constitution being the choice of the majority of the people of Kansas as their form of Government. If Congress shall set aside the Lecompton Constitution after it has become fully authenticated as the adopted government of the State of Kansas upon the feeble presumption raised by this irregular and partisan vote, *such a decision will, we are assured, sound the knell of the Union. The South will never submit that Kansas shall be denied admission into the Union, with her Constitution, as now, regularly, fairly and formally adopted, by reason of any such villainous manœuvre as this last move of Anti-Slavery.*

The International Copyright Question—New Bill to be Introduced.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, gave notice, early in the session of the House of Representatives, that he should introduce a bill providing for an international copyright. The bill which he has since perfected is as follows:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That from an after the passage of this act, all the benefits of the first, second and third sections of the act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831, shall be extended to any person or persons not a citizen or citizens of the United States, and the widow, child or children of said person or persons, subject to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. That no such person or persons shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he or they shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of his or their book or books, map, chart, musical composition, cut or engraving, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District wherein the publication is made, and shall comply with all the provisions of sections fourth and fifth of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831.

Sec. 3. That all the rights and immunities granted to citizens of the United States, in sections sixth and seventh of the Act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831, shall be extended to any person or persons not citizens of the United States, subject to the conditions and restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 4. That sections 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the act entitled, "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights," passed Feb. 3, 1831, shall be incorporated with and constitute a part of this act.

Sec. 5. That no book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, made or composed by any person or persons not a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits and provisions of this act, unless the author or authors, proprietor or proprietors of the same, shall cause said book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, *to be printed and published in the United States by a citizen of the United States.*

Sec. 6. That if said book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall not be published and printed in the United States *within one month after the publication in the country of* which its author is a citizen, then the same may be imported or reprinted in this country free from the penalties of this act.

Sec. 7. That if in case the supply of said book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving shall be exhausted, and the publisher or author does not choose to print another edition of the same, then the work may be imported or reprinted in this country, free from the penalties of this act.

Sec. 8. That so soon as an author or publisher, not a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, after securing a copyright in a book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving under this act, *import copies of the foreign edition into this country for sale, then the importation or reprinting of the said works shall be free to any one.*

Sec. 9. That the provisions and benefits of this act shall not apply to newspapers or periodical publications.

Sec. 10. That the benefits and provisions of this act shall be extended only to citizens or subjects of those foreign powers which shall have extended equal benefits and provisions to citizens of the United States.

It will be seen that the law proposed by Mr. Morris is on the principle of reciprocity. It will of course be inoperative until similar laws or decrees are passed or established by foreign governments, one or all of which are at liberty to meet us on the fair and equal platform proposed. Once passed by us, we have done all that we can do, and it remains for them to accept the privileges conferred by allowing us the same. Any treaty on this subject, such as the one said to be suggested by Lord Napier, cannot effect the desired object, because its terms will be confined to the two parties uniting in it. The establishment of a general law, like that proposed by Mr. Morris, at once covers the whole ground, and, while reserving to us our rights, also protects us from the impositions of such countries as may not choose to accept our terms.

The subject is one of great and universal interest, and its management before Congress is in good hands. It is highly important that the bill should be made as nearly perfect as possible, and I am authorized by Mr. Morris to say that he will be very happy to receive any suggestions from any parties interested, particularly authors and publishers, in order that it may be relieved from all probable objections, and its passage by the present Congress rendered more certain.

Aaron Burr's Female Correspondence?

From the Albany Journal.

For the "vindication," not less of the "fame" of Col. Burr's "Literary Executor," than of the truth of history, we feel it a duty to state facts, within our own knowledge, which, but for a provocation that will be deemed an "acquittance," we should never have publicly revealed.

Colonel Burr not only preserved, but with scrupulous care filed the letters he received. His correspondence, especially with the female sex, was extensive. Much of this was evidently with the educated and refined—much of it showing his association with the gifted and the pure of mind—much more with those whom his "wiles" had undermined and poisoned. These were, however, found in common with letters from an exceptionable class and of an offensive character. All were carefully indorsed, with the places, dates and names of the writers. Where letters were signed with initials, or were anonymous, the full name appeared in Colonel Burr's hand-writing. With many of these letters were copies of Colonel B.'s replies. We remember a most interesting series between Colonel Burr and a West Indian lady of high culture, taste and purity, who for a long time combatted and resisted the false and fatal teachings of the tempter, only in the end to exemplify the experience of those who "first endure and then embrace" error.

The night before Col. Burr met Gen. Hamilton he wrote a letter to his daughter Theodosia, (Mrs. Alston,) in which he bequeathed his Correspondence, contained, as he says, "in six *blue boxes*," to her, with the request that those which would "injure" the writers should be burned. In his will, referring to these blue boxes again, as containing his "Confidential Female Correspondence," he says to his daughter: "You will find in them something to amuse, much to instruct, and more to forgive."

But, as Gen. Hamilton instead of Col. Burr, fell, these "blue boxes" remained in the possession of Col. Burr, and came, after his death, into the hands of his "Literary Executor."

During our long and close intimacy with the late Matthew L. Davis, and particularly when he was engaged in writing his Life of Burr, we enjoyed, confidentially, the privilege, at his house in Cherry-street, of perusing the materials out of which that History was woven. The "Confidential Female Correspondence" was before us, with all its strange and startling revelations. We [illegible] race—could have [illegible] [illegible] ters were written in [illegible] scathing [illegible] others.

Instead, therefore, of doing "justice [illegible]" to Col. Burr, in this respect, Mr. Davis, by suppressing that Correspondence, relieved [illegible] Burr from deep and general execration. [illegible] Thomas Moore, who suppressed [illegible] Memoirs of Lord Byron, Mr. Davis, governed by a kindred sense of what was due to society, is entitled to commendation rather than reproach. [illegible] was the sacrifice an inexpensive one. Mr. Davis was tempted by large pecuniary offers to give this Correspondence to the Public. The late M. M. Noah, we remember, is among those who offered Mr. Davis a handsome sum for the Letters. But he always, and with great emphasis, declared that they should never appear, either to blast Mr. Burr, or wound the feelings of persons whom they compromised.

Some of these Letters were returned by Mr. Davis, in carefully sealed packages, to persons remotely connected with the writers. A person in Virginia, after Col. Burr's death, wrote to the "Literary Executor," asking that if letters, concerning his family, should be found among his papers, they might be delivered to a distinguished Virginian then in New-York, which request was complied with. Mr. Davis himself delivered a package of letters to the lady by whom they were written; and he requested the writer of this article to make similar restitution of another package. But that too delicate commission was declined.

How Distinguished Foreigners Impose Upon Ladies—An Interesting Tale.

From the London Times.

Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. [illegible] Ebury-street, Pimlico. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waszkowski, and gave himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 28 years old. This Polish nobleman calls himself a Professor of science and languages, but in reality he lives by "taking on with ladies. When he is done with one lady he takes on with another." The Count is the most terrible *épouseur* of the day. He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in "Swynfen vs. Swynfen;" that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss Chadwick, but that engagement, also, was brought to a premature conclusion by the father, upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss Romsey, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies beside. In fact, the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows: He attacked her maid with bouquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones received, if possible, to put an end to the annoyance—so the point was astutely enough put by her counsel—by seeing the defendant, and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waszkowski wanted; once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style—to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—his noble father—his succession to £40,000 a year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told most with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say—£40,000 a year is a good round sum—the lady was 42 years of age, the noble Count but 28—a result followed. The lady who had sought the interview to chide remained to console the defendant. Waszkowski the exile, the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the unkindly shafts of fate. As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after,—it was very strange,—the Count's remittances ceased to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. His watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact he was under the necessity of borrowing £400 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand; but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp. When the question of settlements came to be discussed the lady insisted that all her money should be settled upon herself, to which the defendant objected. His system was, that "Where hearts and affection subsisted, marriage settlements were not required." To this maxim, in her turn, the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete, the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her; but this he was unable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded a set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items.

In the first place, we find that the Count de Waszkowski was not attired in such a manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day which was to be the happiest of their lives, she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and at her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Nicoll's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £12. Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding suit, the Count had—equally at the plaintiff's request—provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £37. Again, there was a charge of £15 15s. for a guitar, bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar, as he himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. I refuse to say what I have done with it, and I don't mean to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of set-off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable. "To amount paid to pawnbroker by defendant at request of plaintiff to redeem a watch and chain, the property of the defendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point takes the charges for money disbursed upon himself and his pleasures or necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff's account. Then an item of a diamond ring for himself, £15 15s., follows, and then items of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Wittgenstein, the heir to £40,000 a year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wedding-ring bought "at her request," 14s., with a wedding cake at £1 [illegible], with a photograph of his own noble features at five shillings. Such were the particulars of the set-off pleaded by this dear chivalrous creature, in answer to Miss Jones' demand for a return of her £100. When he was put into the witness-box and examined, it appeared by his own confession that he made a trade of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was, that in the Swynfen matter he got £300 for the return of the lady's letters. "I have got money from many people; I have had money from a great many ladies," said Waszkowski to the Chief Baron on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take on with another." Will people ever take warning by exposures of this description? Is it possible that ladies of a certain position in the world, and who may therefore be supposed to have seen something of its ways, should suffer themselves to become the laughing-stocks and dupes of men who were probably cooks or couriers—if anything so honest—in their own countries? It might have been hoped that the increasing habit of foreign travel would have done something in amendment of this form of folly. A very short run upon the Continent, or a mere smattering sort of acquaintance with Continental life, might teach our English ladies that foreign titles—even when genuine—are a very insufficient proof of respectability. The best advice we can give our fair countrywomen for the future, when they come across one of these interesting refugees, is to keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.

Aristocratic Heroism.—To the horror of the *Almanach de Gotha*, and all the *hoffahig* of broad Deutschland, a Prince Rodolphe von Tour and Taxis, having lately graduated with distinction as a law student, has sought and got a professor's chair at the University of Prague, and crowned this misdemeanor by marrying the daughter of his tutor, and, worse still, with the consent of the half sovereign head of that semi-royal house.

Exemption from Panic in Italy.—It is remarkable that during the crash of commercial houses throughout Austria, Stockholm, the Hanse Towns, Copenhagen, Great Britain and Lombardy, connected with American trade in silk or other goods, not a single house in Turin or Genoa failed. A great national bank is on foot for the Sardinian capital, and the resources of the kingdom are in fair course of development.

Translations of American Works into Russian.—In the beginning of next year a translation in the Russian language, to be published at the [illegible] of [illegible] in the Russian tongue. Prescott's *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* and [illegible], the voluminous *History of Greece*, and [illegible] Norman Conquest, have been selected to begin his undertaking.

THE MORMONS.

Speeches of Brigham Young, John Young, Heber Kimball, &c., &c.

What the Mormons Threaten.

We have received our files of the *Deseret News* to Nov. 4. The papers are filled with inflammatory speeches from BRIGHAM, YOUNG, JOHN YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, and other prominent Mormons. We make extracts from some of the most spicy specimens of Mormon fulminations, serving to show the spirit that possesses the Saints:

JOHN YOUNG'S COUNSEL TO THE WOMEN.

The Saints in former times had a great deal to overcome; they had not only their weaknesses, but they [illegible] and we find they put in [illegible] the skins of the aliens. They had many skins. They were glad in sheepskins and goatskins. Inasmuch as we believe that the cattle upon a thousand hills belong to the Lord, I do not know [illegible] may be dressed, and we [illegible] instead of broadcloth. Well, now, those skins, properly dressed, as I have seen some specimens in this town, may be our clothing when we get into the hills, and they will last some time to go through the mountains. Necessity, we say, is the mother of invention. The sisters may ask what they shall do for petticoats? I can tell you. [A Voice—"Let the women wear pantaloons."] Necessity being the mother of invention, we will soon invent something suitable; we have got common sense, and a good deal more to, if we will live our religion. Our mother went to work and made coats of skins, and I suppose that mother Eve had a coat of skins as well as father Adam. But whether hers was a petticoat, we are not told.

JOHN YOUNG HAS SEEN THE DEVIL'S LOOKING-GLASS.

I saw the devil's looking-glass once; in it the faults of others are written in capital letters, but our own [illegible]. When the devil presents his magnifying glass, do not allow him to overcome you. I have told you to shut your mouths, and now, when the devil's looking-glass is brought before you, I tell you to shut your eyes. You have no occasion to read, and if you do, you will read the faults of every creature but your own, especially of those that you are most intimately associated with.

A GAME TO PLAY, AND ZION IS FREE.

JOHN YOUNG (brother to BRIGHAM) declares the freedom of Zion:

Let us be careful and do our duty, for we have got the game to play. Let us be faithful, honorable and keep the Spirit of God. Let us so conduct ourselves and so order our lives before our heavenly Father that we will feel the approbation of Heaven, so that we shall have the testimony of Jesus, the Spirit of the Lord in us day after day.

When we have this Spirit in us we can say all is well. Then when I meet a man or woman and ask them how they are, I can feel well, for I can see the Spirit of truth in them. I have met a number of the Saints of late and inquired "how is it with you?" "O, all is right, the truth triumphs." There never was a time, since the kingdom was organized in the last days, when the Saints felt as well as they do now. It is so in every place; the Saints feel this same spirit on the other side of the planet and upon the remotest island of the seas; they feel better, and why? Because ZION IS FREE. The Saints know this, feel it and bear testimony of it.

[illegible]

I am not a man of blood, but I want to see the [illegible] of Zion avenged. I know the feelings of my brethren who have been driven by the poor, miserable devils from Kirtland to Missouri and from thence to Illinois, and across the Mississippi and over the plains to the valleys of the mountains, and yet the poor curses cannot let us alone.

I can tell you that the time is near when He will reign whose right it is to reign, and when the Son of Man comes again, we intend that he shall have a place where to lay his head and not be as he was when he came before. We are but few, but we are able to do mighty things in the strength of Israel's God. Our enemies have got the arm of Jehovah to fight against, and He will work for the salvation of Zion, for the sword of the Lord hangs upon his arm, and inasmuch as we do right he will make this a willing machine, and the hypocrites will be found out. Satan's kingdom will be overthrown, the the Saints of God will possess the land, and it will not be a great while before the Church will go back and take possession of their inheritance.

PRESIDENT KIMBALL FEELS WELL.

Do I feel well? I never felt better in my life. I felt pretty well in Nauvoo, at the time Brother Brigham was speaking of, though I did regret—perhaps I did wrong—but I did regret that peace was proclaimed [illegible]. I will tell you there was about one or two [illegible] I wanted to see under the sod, then I was willing to make peace—but I had to as it was. We have made peace a great many times, and the United States have taken a course to make us do as they wished us, but let me tell you this day is past and gone, and we will now prescribe the course they will have to take, and they will have to make peace with us, and we never shall make peace with them again. Brother Brigham will designate the course they have got to take, and if they come here they have got to give up their arms; they cannot come in here with a gun on their shoulders or a pistol in their belts.

War has commenced and the devil will never cease his operations upon us, but if we live the religion of Jesus Christ we are just as free to-day as we ever shall be, and when it comes to-morrow, we are free to-morrow, and we are free this year, and will be free next year, and will be just as free twenty years from now as we are now, only a little more so; we increase and advance as we live.

Well, we shall prosper, and we shall not burn up our houses, we shall not cut down our orchards, nor throw down our walls, nor our barns, and I am not going to stop building, because I just want to secure my [illegible]; I want to secure it and take good care of it.

THE WOMEN ADVISED TO TAKE IN SAIL.

JOHN YOUNG gives the following counsel:

I am not in the habit of saying much about the women; but they are said to be the weaker vessel, but I tell you some of them carry mighty heavy sail. I advise you, sisters, to take in your extra sail. Talk of being the weaker vessel, and carrying such a superabundance of sail! Sisters, live in peace with each other and do not allow yourselves to be fault-finding, but be peaceable and happy together.

BRIGHAM ADVISES THE FEMALES TO RAISE POTATOES.

Brother BRIGHAM said in a Sunday speech:

I wish the people to hasten and gather together and secure all that they have raised in the fields, and when this little skirmish is over I am going to instruct the people to begin to prepare for going into the mountains, also to raise their grain another year, and to secure that which we now have by putting it where our enemies cannot find it.

You want to know where you can go. I know of places enough where I can hide this people and a thousand times more, and our enemies may hunt till doom's day and not be able to find us.

I do not know but we shall call upon the sisters to go into the fields and raise potatoes while their husbands go out to war, and if they can do that then perhaps we will see whether they can go into the fields and raise wheat while their husbands are defending Zion. In such an operation we shall call for volunteers; we shall have no compulsion about it. So soon as I learn that a woman would sooner go to the enemy's camp, just so soon I will send her and you may mark it, I shall not warrant such a one safe, only until she reaches the enemy's camp. I told a man yesterday, one that I understood wanted to go away, if that is your feeling and your faith I want you immediately conveyed to those troops. I want to forthwith send to our enemies every man and every woman that does not wish to do right, but wishes to join them in their crusade against this people. You may inquire why I take that course. I answer, so as to send them to hell as quick as possible.

EXPERIENCES OF A MORMON MISSIONARY IN ENGLAND.

Elder BENSON writes to his family in Utah:

It is not yet decided whether or not I shall go to Denmark this season. I soon expect to take a tour through Scotland with President PRATT. Brother [illegible] is laboring here in this place with good success; he is well and feeling well. Brother JOHN SCOTT is over from Ireland on a visit, and is here with me; he feels well also; Brother JOHN KAY is doing first rate, and I believe all the missionaries, as far as I know, that have been sent from the Valley, are well in health and are doing the best they can.

In many places the persecution is so great, the people's hearts being hardened against the truth and their "consciences seared with a hot iron," that the brethren have been compelled to leave off preaching in the open air. I have just received a letter from Brother R. F. NESLEN, with an account of the work in Bristol; a mob attacked the Saints there last week with stones and sticks; several brethren were injured, one or two sisters had their eyes almost knocked out, and some were nearly strangled to death in the streets. The last news about the "Mormons" electrifies the whole world, and they feel to arise and slay every "Mormon" from the face of the earth.

The Elders are going forth "without purse and scrip," preaching the gospel to the Gentiles and doing much good; and all the faithful Saints are warning their neighbors by out-door preaching, tract distributing, or their living testimony for the truth. The devil, as usual, is busy; opposition is rife; the fire of persecution begins to burn, and the spirit of animosity to inspire the wicked.

The sectarian priests, who live and fatten upon the heart's blood of the poor, are inciting the people to resist the servants of God, and the editors are helping them by retailing the wholesale lies manufactured in the States, and by the inventions of their own puzzled brains and evil, malignant hearts.

THE "NEWS" DEFIANT.

The *Deseret News* has an editorial article on the approach of the troops, in which the following passage occurs:

"And do our enemies foolishly imagine that the Saints will deny their faith, forego the rights guaranteed by our common Constitution and every just human law, and tamely suffer themselves to be trampled over forever? One might easily suppose that the prompt vacating and burning our own property would demonstrate that we have told them the truth, and that there are principles which we prize far higher than we do those perishable things which they have set their hearts upon. If they can take a hint they may now be satisfied that we are not going to be [illegible] [illegible] this matter, and, as President BUCHANAN was [illegible] informed, we will not again suffer such scoundrels, as some have been, to again be put in authority over us, for that was all the objection made in the Memorial and resolutions, which a high officer in our Government said 'breathed a defiant spirit,' and we defy him to find aught of defiance therein, except to black-hearted corruption."

BRIGHAM IS AT THE HELM.

One Sunday, BRIGHAM made a five-minute speech, ending thus:

The main object I had in coming to meeting this morning was to let you know that my health is better. Last Sabbath I did not think it prudent to come out, but I am at my post, and God is at the helm.

[illegible]

Brethren and sisters, you have all got to be tested, but I know I cannot force things into your minds; I can only tell you things as I see them. There are a great many of this people that are exulting, and they feel as though they could whip a hundred men each, but you are not going to have very much trouble this Fall.

Those troops seem to feel determined to come here. There are about 1,400 of them, and with their officers and servants, altogether, there will be upwards of 2,000. Captain VAN VLIET advised them to turn in somewhere, and fix up and stay for the Winter, but he had no orders about the matter, therefore all he could do was to give them good counsel. But when he found they could not be prevailed upon to take his advice, he told them that if they attempted to come in here, we should slay them. When they heard this they shouted with anger, and the next day they traveled thirty miles toward this place; they made two days' march in one.

While Brother JONES was there, they exulted over us and sang all manner of songs, telling how they were going to kill Brother BRIGHAM and all those who would uphold Mormonism, and they seemed to be as crazy as fools. They swore that they would use every woman in this place at their own pleasure; that they would slay old BRIGHAM and old HEBER, and they actually think that there are many, especially women, that will feel glad should they enter this valley, that they may be reprieved; indeed they carry on in a most disgraceful and disgusting manner.

How long is it since Br. BRIGHAM proffered to release all the women in the Territory who wished to be released? At the last October Conference that woman is to blame who wanted to be free, and did not take the liberty that was given; and I say to all mine that want to go, go, and I will give you all the writings you want, and besides that I will give you means to help you away.

There are my feelings in relation to those who want to go away. I say you shall have the privilege, for we will prepare the way so that you can go, if there are any who wish to go; and such has always been the case. But, as it happens, there are none who want to go, that we know of.

In relation to those soldiers coming here, they never can come, so long as the Lord God Almighty gives us strength to resist them, and that is not all: there is no man that can rule over this people but BRIGHAM YOUNG. [The congregation shouted "Amen."] And as long as we uphold him as the man holding the keys of this kingdom, he shall rule as Governor of this people. What a foolish thing it would be for us to drop Brother BRIGHAM and say that a wicked man should have that position. O! the hell and sorrow that this people would see. But we never will have any other man, so long as he liveth, and then it shall be his successor in office the man whom God Almighty appoints, and no other man.

BRIGHAM NOT TO BE ANNOYED.

President KIMBALL said in October:

Brethren and sisters, God bless you; may the Lord God Almighty bless you every one, and you may consider the blessing just the same as though I had my hands upon your heads, for every one of you shall be blest, who will do right and uphold his servants.

Now let Brother BRIGHAM alone, will you not? I do not suppose there are any who want to annoy him, but let me say to all of you, if you have difficulties that you cannot settle, go to your Bishops, and then if the case is worthy of further notice, your Bishops can go to Brother BRIGHAM and get the proper information, and settle the difficulty accordingly. You have no idea how he is troubled, for of all the troubles and perplexing things on the earth, the little complaints and murmurings of women are the most tedious.

MORMON WIVES.

Another Apostle has a word to the women:

The female portion of this community have to bear their share of this responsibility, and we know they are the best set of women that exist upon the earth, and that all the world will bear witness to when they talk about plurality.

Men of some discretion in the Gentile world ask questions about the operations of the plurality of wives among us. "How many wives live in each house? How do they get along in their associations? Are they all the time quarreling and fighting?" A man said to me once, "my wife would not stand it five minutes if I should bring a woman into my house to have a share of my company and my affections; I should have a hell upon earth, and no house that I could build would be big enough to hold my wife; it is marvelous to me how you can live and how it is you are not killed."

A MORMON BATTLE SONG.

A martial hymn, to the Marseillaise, had been composed by a Saint. The opening verse and refrain are as follows:

> The day of glory's on us beaming,
> Arise! sons of our father land:
> The hateful standard now is streaming,
> Raised o'er us by the tyrant's hand.
> Hark! hark! within our country's border
> The cruel soldier's murd'rous cry,
> Into your arms they almost fly
> To kill, to ruin and disorder.
> Chorus—To arms! ye citizens!
> Your martial force array,
> March on, march on, that Liberty
> May crown our deeds to-day!

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Neilson Elected President, Thomas Boese Elected Clerk—Election of Executive Committees on Normal Schools, Free Academy and Evening Schools.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday evening, for the first time this year. The list of members we have lately published.

Mr. ROBERT A. ADAMS was elected temporary Chairman.

On calling the roll a quorum was found to be present.

A motion was then made to go into an election for President for the ensuing year.

Mr. GREEN offered an amendment to the effect that a recess for ten minutes be taken. The amendment prevailed, the original motion having been withdrawn.

A recess was then taken, the interval being devoted to energetic lobbying.

A large number of gentlemen not legitimately interested in the election were present, and labored with the most marked activity to affect the result. On the expiration of the recess the roll was again called, and the Board proceeded to ballot for a President. Each member, as his name was called, deposited his ballot.

The Chairman announced the vote to be as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 43; of which, Mr. Neilson got 24; Dr. Williams, 18; A. H. Green (not a candidate, but voted for by Dr. Williams,) 1.

Mr. NEILSON having a majority of the whole, was declared duly elected President.

On motion, the election was made unanimous, and a Committee was appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

Mr. NEILSON was appropriately welcomed by the acting Chairman, who resigned his seat to him. The President delivered an address on accepting the chair.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Clerk.

The President announced the result to be as follows: Whole number of votes cast 43; Thomas Boese 26; William Gilbert 15; scattering 2.

Mr. BOESE (member of the late Board) was accordingly declared elected.

On motion the President's address was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Board then went into the election by ballot of Executive Committees.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the Board first elect a Committee on the Free Academy.

Mr. GREEN, on behalf of Dr. WILLIAMS, stated that, notwithstanding the urgent wishes of that gentleman's numerous friends, he begged to decline being voted for as a member of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy. Mr. GREEN, for himself, declined the same honor.

Before the result was announced, a motion was made and carried, that the Board go on to ballot for the other Executive Committees simultaneously.

There were three tickets in the field, neither of which obtained a majority on the first ballot.

Six members were elected on the Free Academy Committee, namely, Messrs. Fellows, Ranney, Tuthill, Crosier, Bloomfield and Adams.

In balloting for the Finance Committee five members were chosen, three of whom, Messrs Benedict, Coger and Haskell declined serving, and were excused.

Of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, all the members were elected on the first ballot, their names being as follows: Messrs. White, Sinclair, Farley, Slote, Menteith, Byrne, and Gildersleeve.

A second effort to complete the Finance Committee was frustrated, owing to the withdrawal of Messrs. CURTIS and AULD, who had been elected on the first ballot.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, the election was deferred till the next meeting.

The balloting for the Normal School Committee resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Esser, Tweed, Lydecker, Davenport, Rollins, and Scofield.

The second ballot failed to elect the seventh member.

A third ballot was then entered upon, and no candidate having received a majority of the votes cast, no member was elected.

On the fourth ballot Mr. O'GRADY was elected, which completed the Committee.

Mr. McGEAN was elected a member of the Free Academy Committee, but refused to serve, and was permitted to withdraw from it.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules and elect the Finance Committee by the highest number of votes.

The Chairman held that the by-laws, which provided that the election of members of the Executive Committees should be by ballot, could not be suspended except by unanimous vote.

The Board went into another ballot for the Free Academy Committee.

Mr. BOGGS was elected.

The Committee, accordingly, stands as follows: Messrs. Fellows, Ranney, Tuthill, Crosier, Bloomfield, Adams, and Boggs.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the resolution by which the election of a Finance Committee was deferred to the next meeting of the Board, was reconsidered, and a majority declared in favor of going into an election immediately.

In the interval before the result of the ballot was proclaimed, the members proceeded to select their seats—the representatives of each Ward having their choice, according to the order in which the number of their Ward was drawn from the ballot box.

An effort was made by Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GREEN to introduce resolutions providing that money be placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain for the disposal of the Board. The introduction of the resolutions was objected to by the member from the Sixth Ward, and being out of order they were not entertained by the Board.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as members of the Finance Committee: Messrs. Clarke, Warren, Auld, Roosevelt and Cushing.

A series of reports on elections of Ward officers was referred to an appropriate Committee.

A resolution providing for the appropriation of $6,500 for the rebuilding and repairing of the school-house in the Sixteenth Ward, was carried by a vote of 21 to 1.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, the several portions of the President's address referring to specific subjects, were referred to the respective Committees on those subjects.

The resolutions previously offered by Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. GREEN, providing that the *City Chamberlain* be directed by the City Comptroller to place $100,000 (of which $25,000 were appropriated for current expenses) in the City Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Board, were called up.

The resolutions were adopted by a majority of 21 to 3.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the chair.

Application was made for the mitigation of the penalty of $150, seventy-five for each case, to which Captain BARKER, of the ship *Plutarch*, has rendered himself liable for having booked two foreigners as Americans. The Captain pleaded the ignorance and negligence of his chief officer. A member suggested that the fine of $50 would be sufficient to enforce the lesson; ships were now making little money. Another member strongly objected to the entire remission. That was not contended for. Ultimately the Board consented to fix the penalty at the latter sum.

Commissioner GARRIGUE informed his colleagues of the Board that he had resigned the presidency of the German Society, and, in consequence, would no longer remain a member of the Board.

Some other unimportant and routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. emigrants arrived to Jan. 6, 1858			706
No. emigrants arrived since to 13th			257
Total			963
To same date, 1856			2,242
To same date, 1856			1,208
	1856.	1857.	1858.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,900	1,532	2,040
No. inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	93	121	131
Totals	2,083	1,653	2,171
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts, Jan. 6, 1858		1,008 00	
Receipts since to Jan. 13, for commutation of alien passengers		398 00	1,406 00
Total			$33,561 89
Current expenses of Jan. 6			1,835 83
Balance of Com. Fund			$31,726 06

MECHANICS' CLUB, AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening, the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute held one of their ordinary meetings, when the subject of the "Steam-plow" was taken up. President PELL in the chair.

The Chairman read a paper illustrative of the history and progress of the invention, and its employment in England. The conclusion arrived at in that country was, that plowing by steam is practicable but not economical, the expense rendering it unprofitable.

Mr. JAS. S. DIACK exhibited and explained the construction of a Steam-plough, called the "Completing Cultivator," for which a patent is sought. Without diagrams it would be impossible to render its description intelligible in brief terms, or even in more detailed description.

Various comments were made upon the principle by the gentlemen present. It was arranged that the subject of "cut-offs" should be taken up at the next meeting. On the subject of Steam-plowing generally, no definite expression was afforded as to whether mechanical ingenuity will or will not ultimately render the Steam-plow economically available.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A man, who subsequently gave his name as JOHN DOHERTY, made a purchase on Wednesday evening at the clothing store of Mr. ROTHSCHILD, No. 364 Grand-street, for which he passed in payment a counterfeit $10 bill on the Exchange Bank, Batavia, N. Y. The fraud was immediately detected, and a policeman (Sergeant LAPTA, of the Tenth Precinct) being sent for, DOHERTY was arrested and conveyed to the Station-house. This new counterfeit is artistically executed. The vignette consists of an Indian spearing a buffalo, with buffaloes in the distance. The coat of arms of the State, badly blurred, is represented on the left hand.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY—CAUTION TO BOOK-KEEPERS.—A novel and daring attempt at robbery was made in the store of BRIDGE, SHEPARD & WATERMAN, No. 16 Dey-street, on Tuesday evening last. About 6 o'clock in the evening, after all the employes of the store had left, with the exception of the book-keeper and porter, while the former was engaged in depositing the books in the safe—which is under the sidewalk in the basement—his attention was arrested by a noise of footsteps behind him, and on turning round he encountered a ruffian with a raised club in the act of striking him over the head. He instantly raised his hand, in which he held a ledger, which fortunately warded off the blow from his head and prevented any other injury than the breaking of one of his fingers. The ruffian having missed his aim, immediately closed the door of the vault and shut the book-keeper in, after which he ran to the back part of the basement and turned off the gas. The cries of the imprisoned book-keeper brought to his relief the porter, who was on the floor overhead, and as the latter came down stairs the robber passed up in the darkness and made his escape from the store. It is supposed that the robber had concealed himself in the basement during the day, with the intention of robbing the book-keeper of the tin trunk containing the money, while he was in the act of depositing it in the safe, but fortunately the attention of the latter was arrested before the blow was struck, and thus prevented the accomplishment of his designs, and perhaps saved the life of his victim.

JUDGE DUER.—Judge DUER is apparently recovering from the effects of his fall. He was much better yesterday, having slept soundly the previous night. Unless inflammation should set in upon the injured parts, he will be speedily convalescent. Meantime he is not idle. He sits bolstered up in bed, and indites to a Secretary. In spite of his Honor's advanced age (74) we trust there is no ground for apprehension among his friends, regarding the result of his late injuries.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ARRESTED.—A good-looking young fellow, named Wm. Davis, was arrested on Wednesday, on a charge of having defrauded a tailor out of a suit of clothes by the confidence dodge. Davis, and another young man named Lewis Davenburgh, several weeks ago, stepped into the store of Andrew Vars, No. 41 Cliff-street, and selected each a suit of clothes, for which they gave in payment a bogus check on the Nassau Bank. Davenburgh, as previously reported in the TIMES, was arrested a day or two afterward, and is now lodged in the Tombs, to await an examination. Davis left for the west, but returned to the City Wednesday, when Officer KING, of the Detective Police, arrested him. The officer succeeded, by means of a decoy letter, in effecting his return to the City. The accused is from Boston, and is said to be very respectably connected.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, arrested on Wednesday in Broadway, a man giving his name as John Hawkins, suspected of being the party who stole, a few nights since, $600 from the room of one of the boarders at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. The prisoner was identified by one of the clerks of the Hotel as having stopped at the house at a late hour on the night of the robbery, and having gone away at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was given in charge of Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, and detained for examination.

ENGLISH THIEVES.—Two well known English thieves named "Fill Bromley" and "Bill Henderson," were arrested Wednesday by Detective Officers Edsell and McDougal. They were found following a procession, and it was supposed had operated upon some of the crowd, but nothing was found on them to war[illegible] [illegible] detained. They were [illegible] of Brooklyn, aged 21 years of age, and Henderson [illegible] Both are stout, [illegible].

COMMITTED FOR BURGLARY.—A man giving his name as Joseph Johnson, was caught Wednesday in the house No. 270 Eighth avenue, overhauling a trunk which he had just broken open. He was handed over to Officer Alberson, of the Sixteenth Ward, and by Justice Quackenbush, who locked him up in default of $2,000 bail. On the prisoner was found $50 in good money, a diamond ring valued at [illegible] jewelry which are supposed to have been stolen.

A DISHONEST PORTER.—A man named Joseph H. Rourke was arrested Wednesday, charged with stealing silverware, forks and napkin rings, to the value of $100, from the sale in the store of William [illegible] & Son, No. 7 Pine-street. The accused obtained admission to the store, it is alleged, by the connivance of the porter. They told the articles to [illegible]. The parties were all detained for examination.

SHIPWRECK AND SHIP NEWS.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Horrible Sufferings, and Death of Three of the Crew.

The following narrative of one of the most dreadful shipwrecks on record is taken from the Liverpool *Post* of Dec. 24:

By the arrival in the Mersey, last night, of the bark *Clyne*, of and from St. John, N. B., Capt. ROBERTS, we have the particulars of the total loss of the ship *Wallace*, of Leith, Capt. COMBE, and the dreadful sufferings of the crew, who remained on the wreck during a period of eleven days without food or drink—except the body of a dog and what water they could secure during short intervals of rain. The details are horrible in the extreme, and we will relate them as our reporter received them from the lips of six of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, who were last night brought on shore from the *Clyne*, and conveyed to the Sailor's Home. It appears that the *Wallace* was a full-rigged ship, and sailed from the Clyde on the 10th of August, coal laden, for Quebec,—having a crew of twenty-one, all told. During the passage out little else but gales of wind was experienced—she carried away her masts, and ultimately reached Quebec under jury-rig.

On the 14th of November the *Wallace* sailed from Quebec, timber laden, for Greenock. Shortly after putting to sea, a gale of wind came on and continued with little intermission until the 7th inst., when the ship was about 800 miles from Cape Clear. Soon after 12 o'clock on that day, while the hands were at work at the pumps, a tremendous sea struck the ship and capsized her—the crew having to crawl up the lanyards to escape being drowned. After great exertions they cut away the lanyards, when the main and mizzen masts fell. The ship shortly afterwards righted, when another sea struck the bowsprit, carried it away, and also the foremast, at the same time sweeping the deck of all that was left, and also washing overboard Mr. LINSAY, the chief officer, and the steward, (belonging to Devonport, but whose name the crew could not recollect,) and they were unfortunately drowned. The remainder of the crew held on by the wreck all that afternoon, night, and a part of the next day, when the gale abated. On the 9th they were enabled to ascertain that the hatches and deck had been forced up, the poop cabin cleared of its contents, and that not a morsel of provisions was to be obtained. The weather having further moderated, the crew cut away the wreck from the ship's side, and made further search for food. Ultimately a couple of casks of water were discovered in the forehold, and half a bucket of biscuit; but on the 9th, unhappily, a sea stove the water casks, and this was lost what the men were now craving. On the 10th, the poor fellows had become greatly exhausted, from hunger, thirst, cold and wet—indeed, their sufferings can be more readily imagined than described. No vessel had hove in sight, and their hunger now became so intense that they could "eat anything," when it was determined to kill and divide the dog, which was done—a small portion being consumed by each, uncooked, for they could obtain no fire.

On the 11th and succeeding days showers of rain fell, and the poor fellows managed to catch a small quantity, but not sufficient to allay their parching thirst, while small bits of their once favorite dog were the only food they had from the 7th to the 17th of December, on which day the joyful cry of "A sail" was given, and ultimately the *Clyne*, Captain ROBERTS, bore down, took the crew off the wreck, got them on board and behaved in the most kind and humane manner to them; but care was then necessary in their treatment, for although well nigh exhausted, their appetites were ravenous. An apprentice, however, who was insensible when taken off the wreck, died soon afterwards. The captain (COMBE) and all the crew, except the three above named, and the six now at the Sailors' Home, remain on board the *Clyne*, in the river, being too ill from swollen feet, &c., to be immediately removed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re Louisa Wolfsohn, an alleged lunatic.—This case was continued yesterday. Miss Wolfsohn, who is restrained of her liberty in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, was present. Ann M. Lucas, the matron of the Asylum, was examined in reference to the sanity of the prisoner. She testified in substance that Dr. Lansing was the resident physician of the Asylum, and Dr. Younghaus the assistant physician. Witness knew Louisa Wolfsohn, who had been in the Asylum just six weeks, during which time she had been employed in knitting and sewing and frequently translating from books for the doctor; in witness's opinion the prisoner was perfectly sane and she (witness) had seen no single act indicating insanity; the treatment of Younghaus towards the prisoner had been very severe; he told witness that in case she did not obey, he would alter the treatment and blister her; Dr. Lansing was present at some of these interviews; he made these statements to witness after he had visited the prisoner's father; Dr. Younghaus told witness to take away the prisoner's silk dresses, and make her wear calico, and also forbade her going into witness' room, as had been her habit; Dr. Younghaus visited her father, who considered the prisoner insane, and the doctor said she was very crazy; witness replied that she must be crazy herself, then; Dr. Lansing spoke to witness about taking away her dresses; witness declined; witness first saw her at the Bloomingdale Asylum; Dr. Lansing told witness that her friends put her in the Asylum because they wished to cut down her pride; Dr. Younghaus, at that time, had no particular treatment for her; she was actually under the treatment of Dr. Lansing; both doctors visited her; Dr. Younghaus did not threaten the blistering in the presence of Dr. Lansing; Dr. Younghaus always spoke in German to her, and treated her indifferently; Dr. Lansing's manner was kind to her and not calculated to irritate her.

The case was then adjourned to Friday morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 14.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

The Court was opened at 9 o'clock, and was in session an hour and twenty minutes. The calendar was short; there were 24 Prison cases, and 11 bail cases,—35 altogether. But few of these were brought to trial; the majority being either postponed or dismissed for various causes,—others, if the complainants were to be believed, for no cause at all.

Anne Munroe and Catharine Thompson were arraigned upon the accusation of Catharine Connolly, of No. 134 Duane street, who said they assaulted her and gave her a beating, Jan. 12. Witnesses on both sides were examined. *Judge Osborn*.—The evidence is not sufficient to convict them. They are acquitted.

Diedrick Fennenhoff stole a coat and vest worth $15 from Frederick Knablock, of No. 55 Bayard-street, Jan. 5. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

The case of Abraham Levy and Bernard Lowenthel, charged with an assault and battery upon Abraham Isaacs, Jan. 11, was adjourned to next Thursday.

James Cathcart was charged with a violent assault and battery, committed Jan. 9, upon James Devlin. The witness did not appear. Judge Connolly, (not on the bench) on behalf of the complainant, stated that it was an aggravated case, and desired that the prisoner should be detained. "I don't believe," said he, "in allowing poor people to be oppressed by rich people, and then letting the rich people escape." "Then the poor people must come here to testify," said Judge OSBORN, writing "Dis., no wits," on the back of the papers. "They can't come unless they're subpœnaed," answered Judge Connolly. The prisoner was discharged.

Jacob Kohn was brought to the bar, and Samuel Koerpel, with an "injured look," took the stand. The witness stated that he, with a party of friends, went to a wedding party at the prisoner's house, Jan. 4, where he assisted in disposing of a bountiful repast provided for the occasion. He drank some wine, he said, but paid for all he called for. When the party broke up and the guests departed, he was the last that left the house. He had reached the door when the landlord took him by the shoulder, pulled him inside and locked the door, and then demanded $2, insisting that he was indebted to him in that amount for the dinner. He (witness) remonstrated; the dinner was ordered by another one of the party by whom it would be paid for; it was no avail,—Kohn compelled him to leave his waistcoat with him as a surety for the payment of the money. He then ordered the servant to open the door, they had some further "talk," and the prisoner finally ejected him with force and struck him several blows. Koerpel resided at No. 4 Everett House. *Counsel*—Don't you owe him $11 for wine you drank there? *Witness* (indignantly)—No, Sir, I don't owe no such thing. What wine I get I pay for.—On behalf of the defendant it was stated that the party went away without paying for the wine they had ordered, and the landlord detained the complainant for this reason; that the complainant offered of his own accord to leave both his neck-cloth and his waistcoat with the defendant, thereby acknowledging his indebtedness. *Counsel for Prisoner*—This (the prisoner) is a man that the Austrian Government offered 10,000 florins for his head. He was one of the bravest men in the Hungarian army. *Judge*.—The prisoner, it was averred, was a highly respectable wholesale wine merchant, "and," said his counsel, by way of a clincher, winking significantly, "he sent me a basket of wine, your Honor, the night before New-Year's." *Judge Osborn*—There's no larceny here. *Prosecuting Counsel*—It was a robbery. *Judge Osborn*—The testimony is that the complainant did not think so. The only question is, whether Kohn could have been [illegible] by putting him out. *Prisoner's Counsel*—He sells good wine. [illegible] had a basket of it. *Prosecuting Counsel* (aside)—[illegible] [illegible] the complainant would not believe you did in [illegible].

Joseph King was charged with stealing, at various times during the past year, [illegible] months about 700 lbs. of [illegible] Booth, of No. [illegible] was the owner of the property, and the complainant. King pleaded guilty and was sentenced [illegible].

[illegible] complaint was preferred against Catharine Rose, of No. 104 Park-street, by Captain James McCourt, of the Sixth Precinct Police, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Dorothea [illegible] was tried for assault and battery upon Clara Willmer, of No. 21 Cherry-street, Dec. 31, for which Osborn [illegible] and the Court sent her to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Burke was accused by Mary Keiran, of No. [illegible] street, of stealing from her, Jan. 11, a black velvet cloak worth $12. Officer Doggett, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The Court convicted her.

Wm. Moss was found guilty of stealing, Jan. 12, from Levi Myer, No. 17 Oliver-street, a furnace valued at $1. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

George Williams, alias "Dusty Bob," well known in this Court, had stolen a neck handkerchief, value $1, from Bernard McElroy, No. 436 Grand-street, Jan. 12. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the full term, six months.

Christian Huecklen and his wife were charged with an unjustifiable assault upon John White, of No. 139 Forsyth-street, under circumstances of a peculiar nature. White said he went to Hucklin's house (Jan. 7) to serve a military fine, which the latter, as member of the Twelfth Regiment, had incurred. The money was not forthcoming, and he proceeded to take sufficient furniture to cover the amount. In this the defendants resisted him, telling him that the property was not theirs, but belonged to a friend who resided in Forty-sixth-street. White still persisted in taking it, when the wife snatched a chair from his hand, and the husband, the complainant alleged, struck him. "He and his wife caught hold of me by the wrist, and left me sore for several days." Witness for the defence denied that Hucklin struck White. *Judge Osborn*.—Oh, I don't think there is enough to convict him. He told him the property wasn't his. I'd have resisted, too in such a case; discharge him. A pompous Marshal, isn't he?

Thomas Mack was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Cornelius Hogan, Jan. 4. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I don't see anything to convict him. Discharge him.

Clerk—That's the last case. *Judge Steers*—That all! *Judge Osborn*—You're disappointed ain't you? It's just 20 minutes past 10. Adjourn the Court.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The continued mild weather tends to keep the markets abundantly supplied with those vegetables which are ordinarily frozen in at this season.

Cabbages especially admit of being removed now that the ground is open and as they are keeping poorly, large quantities are thrown into the market at low prices.

Potatoes are unchanged. Some ten or twelve cargoes of Nova Scotia's are now at our wharves, the owners of which have been holding back for cold weather and a quicker market. Prices are not improving, however, and as some cargoes are beginning to heat, and the "lay days" of others are nearly expired, they may be shoved into market at prices a little lower than our quotations.

Very few sweet potatoes are now in market, and these are held at high prices.

Turnips are plenty, at low prices, and they make a cheap and good food for the poorer classes.

Squashes are received from the Eastern squash houses, in good order, and in full supply. They are keeping well.

Celery, like cabbages, is keeping poorly in consequence of the warm, wet weather.

Spinach, fetticus and kale, are plenty and cheap.

Poultry is quiet, with a fair supply coming in.

Butter is accumulating in the City, with no improvement in the demand. The trade is emphatically dull on all save a few of the best packages, of which there is no surplus stock, dealers objecting to break a dairy for such packages.

Fresh Eggs are more abundant. Philadelphia is sending on some 60 to 100 barrels per day. Baltimore is also sending on to this market. They are now held at about 19c. ℔ dozen.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Brown Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	88	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	—	@	6 00
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—℔ bbl	—	@	1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl	—	@	1 50
Parsnips—℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ℔ bbl	7 00	@	7 50
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	8 50	@	9 00
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	2 00	@	—
Black Walnuts—℔ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	—
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Gillifower, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	4 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ ℔	5	@	5½
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ ℔	6½	@	9
Peaches—Dried, ℔ ℔	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	62	@	75
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	50	@	62
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	25 00	@	30 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz	75	@	1 12
Sea Kale—℔ dozen	—	@	37
Spinach—℔ bbl	—	@	75
Fetticus—℔ basket	50	@	—
Leeks—℔ 100	2 50	@	3 00
Celery—℔ doz	50	@	75
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ℔ doz	50	@	62
Garlic—℔ 100	5 00	@	5 50
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ ℔	20	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	9	@	9½
Lard—Kegs	10	@	11
Cheese—℔ ℔	6	@	8
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	18½	@	19½
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	17½	@	—
Fowls—Western, ℔ ℔	7	@	9
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ ℔	11	@	12
Chickens—℔ ℔	10	@	12
Chickens—Western, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Ducks—℔ ℔	12	@	16
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	1 12	@	1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair	62½	@	—
Turkeys—℔ ℔	10	@	14
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@	5 00
Turkeys—Western, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Geese—℔ ℔	8	@	10
Geese—Western, ℔ ℔	7	@	8½
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair	44	@	50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Partridge—℔ pair	62	@	75
Prairie Hens—℔ pair	1 00	@	—
Quails—each	25	@	31
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50
Rabbits—Each	10	@	13
Hares—Each	9	@	15
Squirrels—Each	3	@	4
Venison—Saddle, ℔ ℔	11	@	13
Venison—Carcass, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Bear Meat—Carcass, ℔ ℔	12	@	16

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—Since noon of yesterday: 3,676 bbls. Flour, 690 pkgs. Provisions, 230 bbls. Whisky, and 65 pkgs. Ashes.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at steady rates. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. Sales have been confined to small lots Java, at 16c., and 250 bags Rio at 8⅞c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is less active, but is stiffly held. Sales 700 bales, including Middling Upland, at 10c. ℔ ℔., and other grades at proportionate figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened with a fair inquiry at uniform rates, but closed tamely and languidly. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25	@	$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@	4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25	@	4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30	@	4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 40	@	4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@	5 00
Extra Ohio	4 85	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50	@	4 60
Extra Genesee	5 00	@	6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@	6 50

Canadian is heavy and drooping. Sales 300 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$5 ℔ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for at old rates. Sales 800 bbls. inferior to [illegible] extra at $4 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye [illegible] in fair demand at [illegible] [illegible] for January [illegible].

[illegible]

Sales 16,000 bushels new crop [illegible]. Rye is in better supply [illegible]. Barley [illegible] brought 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and steady at 46c.@48c. for Western, 45c. for State, [illegible] for Jersey [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible].

Chicago Receipts of Breadstuffs by Railroad, for the last week.

Flour, bbls	10,692	Corn, bushels	7,869
Wheat, bushels	120,301	Oats, bushels	3,600

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at [illegible] cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—54 bales Sunn were sold by auction in lots, yesterday, at 3½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Sales have been [illegible] Central American, and dry Southern, at previous quotations.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in fair request at $23@$24, cash, and $25@$27, six months' credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Is in limited demand at former quotations. Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s., [illegible] and Pipe and Sheet, 5½c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 30c.@36c.; Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba at [illegible]; and New-Orleans at 35c. ℔ gallon. Sales [illegible] yesterday, 1,720 bbls. New-Orleans [illegible] at [illegible] 40½c., and 35 half bbl. do. do. at 42½c. ℔ gallon, on four months' credit.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, yet steady. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand at 38c.@39½c. cash ℔ gallon. Some small lots changed hands at the latest rates. Common Rosin is inactive,—holders generally claiming $1 40 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are quiet at former quotations. Linseed is in demand, and is steady at 64c.@66c., cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is inactive and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened buoyant, at much lower prices,—but, with the recurrence of a fair inquiry, the market closed pretty firmly, at our highest quotations. Sales 700 bbls. in lots, at $16 [illegible] for Mess, and $12 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand, at 6½c.@7c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs [illegible] ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged. The sales have been [illegible] [illegible]. Beef is in moderate request, and [illegible] [illegible] of 425 bbls. in lots, at [illegible] [illegible] Western Mess ℔ bbl. [illegible] [illegible] for Country Mess [illegible] [illegible] Prime Mess, ℔ tierce. [illegible] Beef Hams are [illegible] ℔ bbl. [illegible] demand at unaltered rates. [illegible] [illegible] for prime to choice [illegible] and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 400 tcs. [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at [illegible] prices. Sales [illegible] Porto Rico at 6½c.@8c. [illegible] with 500 boxes low grade Havana [illegible] Sales by auction [illegible] Manila, including good [illegible] cash, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 3,000 ℔s. at [illegible] cash ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 21c. [illegible].

FREIGHTS—[illegible] Liverpool—Cotton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Beef, 2s. 6d. ℔ tce. [illegible] [illegible]. For other ports [illegible].

[illegible]

The annual meeting [illegible] in the rooms of the Exchange [illegible] and very fully attended. [illegible] nearly four hundred, affording a revenue of about $4,000, and there is a surplus [illegible] investments in city stock of $6,000. [illegible] in the Exchange, during the year, [illegible] bushels of grain and 1,200,000 bbls [illegible] actions amounting to about $30,000,000 [illegible] 000,000 for the year.

We learn that the members of the [illegible] Corn and Flour Exchange contemplate [illegible] dinner, at no distant day, to which the members of the Corn Exchanges in London, Liverpool, [illegible] most of the principal cities of [illegible] prominent officers of the Corn Exchanges [illegible] New-York, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, [illegible] Mobile, St. Louis, Cincinnati, [illegible] Chicago, Buffalo, Norfolk, Richmond, and all the chief cities of the United States shall be invited.

Canal Commerce of Oswego.

The Oswego *Times* has just published the statistics of the Canal commerce of that city. The following shows the exports of several leading articles for three seasons:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	330,287	[illegible]	251,186
Pork, bbls	3,661	30,168	5,661
Beef, bbls	1,815	[illegible]	1,377
Wheat, bushels	2,866,377	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	2,489,377	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, ℔s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, ℔s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, ℔s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves	12,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	70,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper Ore, ℔s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the imports of several leading articles for three seasons:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pig Iron, ℔s	2,349,567	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castings, &c.	1,748,028	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic Salt	160,380,550	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	12,393,377	11,577,117	7,887,000
Molasses	3,640,391	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	1,854,481	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron and Steel	4,489,228	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total tonnage of the property exported by canal for three seasons was as follows:

1855	[illegible]	1857	217,[illegible]
1856	[illegible]		

And the tonnage of property imported was:

1855	208,075	1857	203,[illegible]
1856	232,178		

The tolls collected for two years were:

1856	[illegible]	1857	[illegible]
Decrease			[illegible]

Live Stock Market Reports.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, JAN. 13.—At market 1,229 Cattle, about 1,000 Beeves, and 229 Stores, consisting of working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three-year-olds.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF—Extra, $7 50@$7 75; first quality, $6 75@$6 50; second quality, $5 50@$6 00; third quality, $5; ordinary quality, $4 50. STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen from $80@$150, to $175@$178; but little inquired for. Cows and Calves—$30, $40, $45, $50@$60. Yearlings, none; two-year-olds, $20@$25; three-year-olds, $30@$40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—6,800 at market. Prices—In lots, $1 50, $1 75@$2 each; extra and selections, $3, $4 50 @ $4.

SWINE—600 at market. Prices, live weight, 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔.; dressed 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—5c.@5½c. Tallow—[illegible] ℔ ℔. Pelts—25c.@87c. each. Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

REMARKS—The number of cattle rather larger than last week; a large proportion of them were cows. Prices varied but little from closing prices of last week. The stock of Sheep were of rather poor quality, and prices were [illegible] [illegible] there was one lot sold in this [illegible].

CHICAGO MARKET—Live Stock Sales and Shipping Yards—Markets, week ending Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

We report the Hog Market [illegible] ℔ cwt. lower than our last quotations, although the receipts have been light, the demands were only limited, and drovers held their stock for an advance in the market. But, unfortunately for them, [illegible] Sales of 5,500 Hogs at from $3 50@$3 75 [illegible] a few extra nice selected Hogs for $4 [illegible].

Total number of Hogs received for week ending to-day	7,170
Shipped *via* M. C. R. R.	2,478
Left over on the market for sale	500

The Cattle market remains firm, at good, fair prices for good, fat cattle. But this quality [illegible] Sales of 300 ordinary from $2 50@$2 75 [illegible] ℔ cwt. Sales of 50 extra, nice, fat cattle, at from $3 25@$3 75. Sales of 130 scalawags, at from $2@$2 25.

The Sheep Market is rather dull. Sales of 300 sheep averaging about 85 ℔s., [illegible] [illegible] head. Sales of 150 sheep, [illegible] ℔s., at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cwt. 90 head left over on the market for sale.

Cattle Shipped—John Rickwood, [illegible] 105.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning — price two cents; served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES — Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES — Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All [illegible] intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer — not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible] good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Canadian Company's screw-steamship *North American* at Portland, we are [illegible] in possession of four days' later advices from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The general news is of little importance, but financially the aspect of affairs is favorable. Only two failures of note are reported, and in both cases the prospect for liquidation was considered good. An advance is quoted in the Cotton market. The steamer *Sarah Sands*, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burned for several hours, but by the most extraordinary exertions the flames were subdued, without the loss of any lives. A letter from Capt. CASTLE, commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, giving the particulars of the fire and the escape of the troops and crew. The news reaches at too late an hour to admit of comment.

By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the yellow fever is committing dreadful ravages at that port. Scarcely a vessel visits there without losing a portion of its crew, and the place in consequence has received from the traders the suggestive name of "The Graveyard."

Very little of general interest was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. HOUSTON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union. The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. In the House, after the presentation of a petition from [illegible] and five thousand other citizens of New-York, for a law giving the public lands to actual settlers, the debate on the President's annual message was continued in Committee of the Whole, and took a somewhat wider range than usual. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution directing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing free blacks from this country, to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States.

In the State Senate yesterday notice was given of intention to introduce a bill repealing the act authorizing the building of a new City Hall in this City; also, one to protect the citizens of Brooklyn from imposition by gas companies. A preamble and resolution were offered, and laid over under the rule, looking to some legislation on the part of Congress to provide for the payment of the indebtedness of foreign Governments to American citizens. The Kansas resolutions, being the special order, were debated, and made the special order for Tuesday. The Assembly appears to be just as far from an organization as ever.

The Connecticut Union State Convention, which met at Hartford yesterday, nominated for Governor, WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich; for Lieutenant-Governor, JULIUS CATLIN, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, JOHN BOYD; for Treasurer, LUCIUS J. HENDEE, of Hebron, and for Comptroller, WILLIAM H. BUELL, of Clinton. These are all new men.

The Board of Aldermen added a Committee on [illegible] to the regular Committees of that Board, at their meeting last evening, and referred to it a communication from D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in which Mr. HENRY ERBEN is said to have received several thousand dollars in consequence of certain figures having been added to, instead of subtracted from, a given sum. An ordinance was adopted to prevent unnecessary and injurious filling in of [illegible], &c., in the waters of the Battery Enlargement. Another, giving the Mayor and Aldermen power to appoint Dockmasters, was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The statistical section of the Geographical Society met last evening at the University, and gave promise that it is about to signalize itself by some active efforts in the promotion of statistical inquiries. The report of the section was read by ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., and some interesting information was elicited as to the extent of pauperism and intemperance. Some discussion arose as to the comparative value of the private and public schools of the City.

The Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade celebrated their second annual festival last night by a sumptuous entertainment at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. ED. CORNING presided. Speeches were made by the President, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Mr. [illegible] VAN BUREN, Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER, WM. H. FRY, Esq., and a number of others.

Very little business was transacted yesterday in the General Sessions. W. H. DAVIS, the confidence man, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and received a sentence of three years and three months in the State Prison. DAVIS was the confederate of [illegible], who was convicted on Wednesday. CHARLES APPEL, for burglary on the premises of SAMUEL SUYDAM, was sentenced to two years and three months. EDWARD JENNINGS and EDWARD COULTER pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and were sentenced each to the Penitentiary for two years. ABSALOM CRAWFORD was indicted for passing counterfeit money. Owing to a very culpable neglect on the part of the Police Justice who examined the charge, the prosecution had to abandon the case. Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, took occasion to complain of the negligent manner in which criminal business at the Police Courts was often transacted.

A motion was made, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, to admit to bail the three policemen arrested on Wednesday, charged with unjustifiably shooting PATRICK VAUGHN during a disturbance at the Eighth Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, on the night of the last December election. The motion being denied, the accused still remain in the custody of Inspector SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, to await the result of the investigation pending before Justice CONNOLLY.

The colored man ROBERTS, who was found lying on Broadway Wednesday evening, proves to have been a sailor from Philadelphia. Yesterday, a "Hunter's Red Drop" man, one Dr. [illegible] PHILLIPS, of Chambers-street, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered ROBERTS. He confessed that he did stab him, but said that he did it in self-defence, having been attacked when in [illegible]-street, a few doors below the TIMES office, by ROBERTS and two white men. He did not know that he had inflicted a serious wound until the [illegible] whom he had told of the encounter [illegible] next morning. The Coroner's jury seemed satisfied with the story and discharged him, but the Coroner held him to bail in $1,000. The doctor says that the negro occasionally posted bills for a rival "No cure, no pay" establishment, and that the collision grew out of this.

A collision took place between two colored boys, named WM. ALLEN and HENRY HAVENS, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at the close of which HAVENS, the younger and smallest, threw a piece of brick at ALLEN, breaking his skull, and causing death a few hours afterwards. HAVENS made his escape and had not been captured up to a late hour last night.

The central frame of the new United States propeller sloop-of-war, building under contract with Mr. WESTERVELT, at the ship-yard foot of Houston-street, was raised yesterday afternoon; a band of music playing lively national airs during the ceremony. The principal officers of the Navy-Yard, from Brooklyn, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, the [illegible] Engineers, and many other distinguished persons were present. A collation was served afterwards, with toasts and speeches.

[illegible] Markets, yesterday, were [illegible]. The receipts of Produce were light, including a small amount of Flour, but no Grain. The market for flour opened with a fair inquiry at steady rates, for the leading kinds. The demand having subsequently fallen off, however, prices closed in favor of buyers. Wheat was in better request at strengthening figures. Corn was more freely offered and purchased, but at lower quotations. Cotton was less active, yet as stiffly held. Provisions were irregular during the day, closing, however, with a moderate inquiry at about former rates. Groceries were less sought after, and were heavy. Freights were depressed and rates favored shippers.

The Last News from Salt Lake—Intentions of the Mormons.

The intelligence from Salt Lake City, brought by the *Star of the West*, on Wednesday, though it contains no particulars of recent events among the Saints of great importance, is exceedingly interesting, nevertheless, inasmuch as it furnishes us evidence of the intentions of BRIGHAM YOUNG, with regard to the united forces which have been sent to Utah. The whole issue of the Mormon rebellion depends upon the character of this remarkable person. He is the prophet, priest and king of the deluded people who compose the population of Utah, and whatever he wills, or orders, will be unconditionally and unhesitatingly obeyed. He has but to signify his wish that it should be done, and the utter destruction of the small army sent by our Government to intimidate him would be accomplished in the manner he indicated to the Saints in his speech on the 8th of October, when he said:

"As the Lord God lives we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us be hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids until they sleep in death, for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. *Men shall be secreted here and there and shall waste away our enemies, in the name of Israel's God.*"

He plainly says that he is not such a fool as to make an open fight and expose his followers to the perils of Christian combats, and he cunningly tells them that,

"He that fights and runs away,
Lives to fight another day."

He is not literally correct in his quotation, but his fanatical followers will not be slow to appreciate the force of the cowardly maxim he quotes for their admiration and comfort.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of Dec. 8, says that a collision between Col. JOHNSTON's forces and the Mormons was inevitable; but we do not anticipate such an occurrence. If BRIGHAM YOUNG were as fanatical and ignorant as his wretched people, there would be no room to doubt that a contest would take place, and that it would be as bloody and savage as any of the fierce conflicts of the Sepoys with the British troops in India. But the Mormon leader is not so much of a fanatic as he appears. He is a cool-headed, unscrupulous knave, and he perfectly well comprehends the nature of his position, and what the inevitable consequences to himself and his people would be if he should but once attempt to oppose, by the use of warlike weapons, the entrance of the United States forces into Salt Lake City.

At the last accounts, they had advanced to within a hundred miles of the City, and if the Prophet had intended to give battle to them, he would have cut them off long before they approached so near his sanctuary. In his instructions to the men who were captured some months ago, he particularly enjoined upon them not to shed the blood of one of the "enemy;" and his cautious and calculating knavery is remarkably exhibited in his letter to Colonel ALEXANDER, wherein he addresses him in a perfectly respectful manner, while in his speech to the Saints, informing them of his having sent a dispatch to that officer, he indulges in a vein of rampant insolence and defiance towards the whole army, and particularly its commanding officer. It would not do for him to let his people know that he entertained a shadow of fear for any human authority, or that he acknowledged any power greater than his own. "Colonel ALEXANDER," he tells his trusting Saints,

"Preaches to me a little in his letter, telling me that the blood shed in this contest will be on my head; but that warning gave me no thought. What they will do I neither know nor care, for it will be just as the Lord God wills it. If he designs them to be wiped out, he will either cause them to come here, or will overrule some other plan to that end."

This is the confident style of his arrogant address to his people; but he had just written a letter to Col. ALEXANDER, in which he addresses that officer in these moderate and respectful terms:

"As citizens of the United States we both, it is presumable, feel strongly attached to the Constitution and institutions of our common country, and, as gentlemen, should probably agree in sustaining the dear-bought liberties bequeathed by our fathers, the positions in which we are individually placed being the only apparent cause of our present antagonism; you, as Colonel commanding, finding that you have a rigid duty to perform in obedience to orders, and I, a still more important duty to the people of this Territory."

There is nothing of the fanatic in these words. He acknowledges the official character of the commanding officer, and knows that he will do his duty without paying the least regard to Mormon bluster or opposition. All the fanfaronade and blasphemous appeals to the Lord of Hosts which BRIGHAM vents are for the ears of his followers. He knows too well that they could pass for no more than they were worth to waste them upon Colonel ALEXANDER; therefore, he quietly aims at convincing him of the folly of attempting to Winter in Utah, as the result must be utter destruction to him and his troops. This was early in October that these threats were made, and the last advices from our army was to the last of November, and no attack had been made upon them. The wily BRIGHAM might well be content to leave them to their fate amid the snows and storms of the mountains, and he would be well satisfied if they perished of cold and hunger. But let his motives be what they may, he has restrained his men from making an attack upon them, and he will continue to do so. His recalling the saints from the Carson Valley, and laying in fresh supplies of warlike stores, may be for the purpose of providing himself with the means of repelling an attack, if any should be made upon him, and also to satisfy his people that he is in earnest, and intends to carry out his threats against the invading Gentiles.

If the Mormons were under the control of an ignorant and fanatical foreigner, who knew nothing of our institutions, and believed implicitly in the Mormon faith, we might have cause to fear a collision between them and the troops of the United States. But, while BRIGHAM YOUNG remains the priest and ruler of that deluded people, we shall entertain no serious apprehensions of a bloody contest. The inefficient and ill-appointed force sent by the Government to coerce the Mormons into good behavior will probably have an opposite effect, but another and better-appointed force can be sent out in the Spring, and the saints will find that they are not so far removed from the central power of the nation that they can practice their villainies with impunity. Their safety rests with the knavish sagacity of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who will not permit them to commit any overt acts against a power which he knows can so easily crush them and deprive him of his spiritual and civil authority.

Kansas Affairs.

It would be very unreasonable to expect the first telegrams of news from Kansas to be either reliable or intelligible. All experience is against the probability of such an occurrence. But we confess the reports published yesterday and to-day are unusually blind. It is stated that the State Legislature met at Topeka on the 4th and adjourned to Lawrence; and that Governor DENVER had sent in a message, of which an outline was given. It was also stated that "Governor ROBINSON" had sent in a message to the Legislature, but *what* Legislature, or upon what occasion, we do not find it easy to conjecture. On the 4th inst. the reported day of meeting, there was but one valid Territorial Legislature in existence, and that was the one elected in October last, in which the Free-State men obtained a majority of members, and which recently met in extra session under the call of Mr. STANTON. It is not probable that Governor ROBINSON would send in any message to that body,—nor is it any more likely that, after the part he took in the election of its members, he would attempt to give vitality or validity to the Topeka Constitution or to the State Government claimed to have been organized under it. That farce ended when the Free-State men took part in the Territorial election of last October.

We presume the story of Dr. ROBINSON's having sent in a message to any Legislature, or of his having claimed to act as Governor at all, is a pure invention. The Legislature undoubtedly met and Gov. DENVER sent in the usual message. Beyond that fact, we presume, nothing has happened.

We learn from Washington that a federal office-holder has reached the Capital from Kansas with a copy of the Lecompton Constitution as ratified by the vote of Dec. 21. Of the election on the 4th inst., no returns have reached us, and the reports that have been received are confused and contradictory. It has been stated that the Free-State Party had elected its entire State ticket, and a majority of the members of the new Legislature. We do not believe this report will be confirmed. The party was seriously divided upon the policy of voting, and a majority of the Territorial Convention decided not to vote. The minority put a ticket in nomination, but the movement, we apprehend, was too late and not sufficiently general to offer any prospect of success.

We presume all the State offices are in the hands of the Pro-Slavery minority. This will give increased sharpness to the controversy in Congress. Southern members will be eager to seize the fruits of this complicated and disreputable fraud,—while the Northern man, of any party, who shall vote to admit Kansas as a Slave State, under all the circumstances of the case, will most assuredly have an account to settle with his constituents hereafter.

Retrials of Criminals.

The decision of the Court of Appeals granting a new trial to CANCEMI, very naturally creates the impression that any person who has been convicted of murder, or any other crime, may, by the efforts of able counsel, succeed in procuring a new trial, and, as experience has heretofore proved in all such cases, a new trial is equivalent to an acquittal. It must be a very remarkable case that can stand the ordeal of three Courts.

Some years since, the case of EZRA WHITE, who was convicted of murder in this City, excited the same degree of attention which has been done by the case of CANCEMI. A new trial was granted on the score of a technical error in the Judge's charge about "good character," and the result was a conviction of murder in a minor degree. The conviction of the notorious POLLY BODINE was reversed in a similar manner, and the result was an acquittal. The case of HENRY CARNAL, who committed one of the most atrocious murders that ever shocked the sensibilities of the public, is still fresh on the minds of the people. His conviction was reversed in the plea of error in challenges of jurors disallowed by the Court; and he was subsequently convicted of a minor degree of homicide. ANDREW WILLIAMS was convicted of poisoning his wife, but a new trial was granted in his case by the Court of Appeals on account of technical errors committed by Judge ROOSEVELT on the trial; and the principal witness in his case having absconded he got clear. In the case of CHARLES PEVERELLY, who was convicted of arson, a new trial was granted on grounds which prevented another trial at all. Recently the Court of Appeals have granted a new trial to an alleged murderer near Troy, on the ground of error in the Judge's charge respecting "insanity," he having charged that insanity was a defence to be made out by the defendant, while the Court of Appeals held that doubt of sanity was the right of the accused. We understand that since this decision HUNTINGTON's counsel has taken a writ of error, and expects on this ruling of the Court to obtain a reversal of conviction in the case of that celebrated forger. The burglar who was convicted a year ago of robbing the dry goods store of C. C. MERCHANT & Co., in Broadway, is to have a retrial this month, on the ground of an error of the Court in refusing a challenge to a juror. Another burglar convicted of robbing a store in Broad-street, has been accorded a new trial, on account of an alleged error in the charge of Recorder SMITH.

All these reversals of convictions are on the ground of error in Judges' charges to juries, or for the refusal of challenges; and it will be well hereafter for the Judges of our Criminal Courts to give the most liberal margin to legal doubts in the case of prosecutions, so that when juries do agree in convicting a criminal their decisions shall not be reversed by the Court of Appeals.

A CURIOUS CASE AND A CURIOUS VERDICT.—We published yesterday morning an account of the death of a colored man named ROBERTS, who died, from a stab, in front of the Astor House on Wednesday night, at about 10 o'clock. Officer BELL, of the Police, upon reading an account of the affair yesterday morning, remembered meeting Dr. PHILLIPS on the previous evening, and seeing him in possession of a bloody dirk, which he said he had not used. He at once arrested PHILLIPS at his house, and a Coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the negro yesterday. Officer BELL was examined, and stated that PHILLIPS, upon being arrested, acknowledged that he stabbed the negro, but asserted that it was done in self-defence.

It seems that PHILLIPS is a doctor, and has had quarrels with a rival in the same branch of his business, who suspects him of tearing down his hand-bills. PHILLIPS states that as he was walking through Nassau-street, between Beekman and Ann, he was met by two persons who accosted him insultingly, accusing him of pulling down the hand-bills;—that he crossed the street and there met the negro, who struck him, upon which he held up his knife, and the negro rushed against it, and afterwards ran off, PHILLIPS pursuing him through Ann-street and crying "Stop thief." This was PHILLIPS' own story, as narrated to Officer BELL.

The Coroner's Jury did not seem to think it worth while to seek any further testimony, but upon the prisoner's own statement that he committed the homicide in self-defence, ordered him *discharged!* This is, certainly, a very curious mode of administering justice. Why were not the persons whom PHILLIPS claims to have met in Nassau-street hunted up, and their testimony elicited? The statements made by PHILLIPS are by no means satisfactory,—as they give no clear account either of the cause of the difficulty or of the manner of the assault.

We are glad to observe that Coroner CONNERY was not satisfied with the action of the Jury, and held PHILLIPS to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await further action. Cheap as human life has become in this City, we can scarcely afford as yet to regard the statements of acknowledged homicides on their own behalf as conclusive proof of their innocence.

JUDGE RUSSELL AND THE CONVICT WOGAN.—Judge RUSSELL's publication of the applications which induced him some time since to discharge the convict WOGAN without punishment, upon his conviction of arson, has directed public attention to this matter anew. We understand that when these appeals for clemency were first got up, a remonstrance, signed by all the leading merchants in the vicinity of WOGAN's well-known offences, was also sent to Judge RUSSELL. WOGAN's character was notoriously bad, and *four* warrants for his arrest had been issued by the Recorder during a short time previous to his trial, yet, for some reason or other, which, perhaps, Judge RUSSELL can explain, these warrants were never executed.

There seems no room to doubt that WOGAN was one of the worst characters that infest the City, and that a gross wrong was done to the public, as the event has proved, by releasing him from punishment for a heinous crime of which he had been duly convicted. It is perfectly evident, also, that the only ground upon which application for clemency on his behalf was made was that of *party services*. He was an active, unscrupulous, fighting *attaché* of the political party to which Judge RUSSELL belongs, and nearly all those who signed the application were office-holders of the same party. Not one of them ventures to certify to WOGAN's character from any personal knowledge; they all say that *from what they have been told* they are inclined to believe him a fit subject for clemency. And it was upon the strength of *such* appeals that Judge RUSSELL turned loose a man convicted of arson, and, as events both previous and subsequent have proved, capable of any crime.

OUR CITY AFFAIRS.—It seems impossible to exaggerate the ignorance and knavery which pervade the management of our City affairs. The slightest attempt to look beneath the surface in any department discloses facts utterly disgraceful to the parties concerned.

Mr. CONOVER, the Street Commissioner, mentions one case of the sort in a communication sent in to the Board of Aldermen last evening. It seems that Mr. ERBEN was awarded the sum of $15,805 for damage done to his property by the extension of Canal-street,—and this was to be paid him after *deducting* $9,000, the amount of two mortgages upon the property. Instead of subtracting this sum, it was actually *added* to the original award, and the City paid Mr. ERBEN $15,805, after paying off the mortgages—amounting to $9,000! Mr. CONOVER remarks that "this singular error doubtless escaped the notice of all the parties, including Mr. ERBEN." But what are we to think of the management of our public business when such carelessness as this can occur?

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The subject of international copyright is again before Congress. Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, has given notice of a bill upon this subject, the text of which will be found in another column. He proposes, it will be seen, that the benefit of our copyright laws shall be extended to foreigners whose works shall be "printed and published in the United States by a citizen of the United States" within *one month* after its publication in their own country. The importation of foreign copies of a work, copyrighted in the United States under the provisions of this act, by the author or publisher, is to render its importation or *reprint* free to any one. This last provision seems to be needlessly stringent; its object is evidently to prevent the importation of foreign copies of a work copyrighted here; but we can scarcely believe that our printers and publishers need so severe prohibition for their own protection.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Both the President and Secretary of the old Board of Education are superseded in the new one. Mr. GREEN declined to be a candidate for reelection, and Mr. GILBERT, who has been Secretary for some years, was defeated by Mr. BOESE, who has been hitherto Clerk of the Common Pleas. Mr. GILBERT has discharged the duties of his office with assiduity, intelligence and to the entire satisfaction of the Board and the public. The change is made without doubt solely upon political grounds; and although the newly elected Secretary is well qualified in every way for the place, it is to be regretted that party politics should invade a department which ought to be entirely free from its influence.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night MOZART's opera of "Don Giovanni" will be produced under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its just interpretation. It is as usual the last production of the season, and will be played but three times. All the artists of the Academy are in the cast, viz: Mmes. LAGRANGE, GAZZANIGA, D'ANGRI, and Messrs. GASSIER, LABOCETTA, STRAKOSCH?, ROCCO, ARDAVANI and CARL FORMES. The orchestra will consist of one hundred performers; the chorus of one hundred and fifty voices. An ensemble like this is unknown in America, and the result will be a triumph without parallel.

CONCERT.—Miss WILLIAMS' Concert, last evening, at Mozart Hall attracted a fair audience. The *beneficiaire* is an excellent ballad singer, and merits the patronage of the public. Heretofore she has been heard to disadvantage—in a place not fitted for musical entertainments. This has militated against her success. When she becomes better known Miss WILLIAMS will undoubtedly become a public favorite. The concert was excellent of its kind; many (we might say most) of the songs were encored, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS received the unusual honor of a double encore. Mr. J. M. ABBOTT presided at the piano.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, one of our best resident pianists, gives an attractive and artistically interesting Concert at Niblo's Saloon on Saturday evening. It is for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, and is therefore doubly interesting. Miss WILLIAMS, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Mr. FRITZ KLETZER, Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE will assist Mr. GOLDBECK.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The local drama called "The Poor of New-York," will be withdrawn after the present week. In spite of disastrous times it has enjoyed a career of unexampled prosperity, and has a "run" longer than any local piece ever produced in this City. This fact is to be attributed not only to the exciting character of the drama itself, but to the efforts of the excellent artists who are in the cast—especially Mr. LESTER, who has individualized the character of *Badger*, and will be remembered by it. This gentleman takes his benefit on Saturday, and and we trust the occasion will be properly remembered.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS took a short farewell of their friends and patrons last night. They will return for a serious leave-taking in about six weeks, after which they will retire—an unfashionable operation in these times. The house was crowded, and the performances passed off with their usual gleeful promptness. During the absence of the RAVELS the house will be occupied by DAN RICE's Equestrian and Zoological Show.

Novel Swindling Operation.

BOGUS "HONORARY DEGREES" FROM AMERICAN COLLEGES—PAYMENT DEMANDED—ENGLISH GENTLEMEN THE SUFFERERS—A BOLD GAME—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been put in possession of certain letters which develop a novel and very remarkable class of swindling operations. The facts are as follows: A series of letters, purporting to emanate from the Faculties of different colleges in the United States, have been addressed to parties in England, acquainting them with the fact that *honorary degrees* have been conferred upon them at the request of *friends*; that the diploma, therefore, has been forwarded to England; that, in compliance with the regulations of the institution, only *one-third of* the usual matriculation and graduation fees has been charged; and that that amount, some £8 10s., is due from the recipient of that new honor. Investigation proves that this game has been played for some time at the expense of Western colleges. The exposure of the fraud comes about through a half-awakened suspicion of the Principal of an Academy near Leeds, England, who sends to a friend in this city the letter announcing to him the fact that he had been dubbed "L.L. D." *by Alton College in Illinois*; and winding up by requesting him to pay up "£8 10s" (*$42 50*) *as fees for expenses*. This demand caused the recipient of the epistle to experience a desire for certainty before he paid the money; and it turns out that the whole affair is a forgery. Not only this, but the Acting President of Shurtleff College at Alton (the only College in that place) states that the names of several Western Colleges have been similarly employed. The letter announcing the conferring of the degree is written upon French paper, is without postmark, and the manuscript resembles that of an Englishman. It reads as follows:

ALTON COLLEGE,
ILLINOIS, U. S. A., Feb. 27, 1857.

SIR: Some time ago, one of our Trustees received a letter from a literary friend of his in England, highly complimentary of you, and expressing a wish that our College should confer on you the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. I have the pleasure of informing you that at the last meeting of our Senators Academicians, held on Jan. 20, 1857, it was *resolved unanimously*, that the honorary degree of Doctor of LAWS be conferred on you, and that a diploma confirmatory of the act of the Senate be sent to you at first convenient opportunity. Such act of the Senate to be subject to the College by-laws, of the date July 6, 1836, viz: "*And that those on whom the honorary degree of LL. D. is conferred shall be required to pay a third part only of the usual matriculation and graduation fees, which third part is £8 10s., which sum is to be expended on the College Library and Museum, &c., &c.* Our Mr. HUNTER is preparing to leave this for England, and takes your diploma with him, and will post it for you on his arrival. As Mr. H. will be in England for a very short time only, you would oblige us by writing to Mr. H., when your diploma reaches you, and at same time please to send him the College fee of £8 10s., as Mr. HUNTER is authorized by our Senate to receive the same. And, with the very kind respect of our Professors, I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

Mr. HUNTER's address for at least a week after you receive your diploma, will be as under:

Mr. DAVID HUNTER, of America; care of Messrs. LINCOLN & SON, booksellers, Caxton House, Blackfriars' Road, London.

To JOHN SARGENT, L.L. D., Turton Hall Academy, near Leeds, England.

Doubts of the authenticity of this document appearing to have been excited in the mind of Mr. SARGENT, he encloses the letter to Mr. PIGOTT, a friend in New-York, desiring him to use his endeavors to ascertain the facts of the case; describes the diploma sent him, as written upon parchment, and bearing the seal of the college; and gives a list of the signatures appended to it, as follows:

Thos. Bailey, D. D.; Jno. Patterson, P. C.; Thos. Partington, P. W. R.; Rn. Howard, L.L. D.; Geo. Springfield, D. D.; Thos. Bradley, P. C.; Jno. Griffiths, P. C.; David Hunter, A. M. C.

Mr. "Jno. Griffiths, P. C." (Pickwick Club?) whose name appears in this letter, is supposed to be the writer of the epistle to Mr. SARGENT. What the meaning of the mysterious initials "P. C." may be, does not appear. Nor is there any explanation of the letters "P. W. R.", which form a handle to the patronymic of Mr. "Thos. Partington"; nor are we any wiser touching the professional capacity of Mr. "David Hunter," the gentleman who was to receive the "£8, 10s." who rejoices in the title of "A. M. C."

The letter was laid before Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, who, in the following note, emphatically pronounces it a forgery:

DEAR SIR: On the presenting of the paper, I had no hesitation in pronouncing it a clumsy forgery, and I am persuaded, from strong internal evidence, the work of an Englishman. But to be entirely sure, I forwarded the document to Rev. Dr. MCMASTERS, Acting President of Shurtleff College, Alton, and inclose for you his conclusive letter. I hope the matter will be fully exposed by you or some of your friends, in our church periodicals and secular press. In this, Mr. OGILBY will assist you. Truly yours,

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

Mr. WM. JAMES PIGOTT, No. 34 Eleventh-street.
Jan. 9, 1858.

The letter from Dr. MCMASTERS, inclosed in the Bishop's note, settles the matter. He says:

ALTON, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

MY DEAR BISHOP: Yours of the 29th ult. is received. It is a base forgery. *One other of the same kind has been sent to me within the last three months, and several to other Presidents of Western Colleges. It has become a large business.* I do not think they are gotten up in the United States. They bear internal evidence of English or foreign origin. Whether the error in name "Alton College," be intentional or not, I cannot say, though I think it is intentional—just as counterfeiters sometimes get up banks which have no existence. I have not yet heard of any of these diplomas having *just* the name of the colleges which they intend to represent. This has not only the wrong name of the college, but not a single signature that has ever been connected with Shurtleff College, either in its Faculty or Board.

It is possible that some Yankee may have gone to England on this business. Yours truly,

S. Y. MCMASTERS.

P. S.—I will advertise in the Western papers. Will you be so good as to have it properly exposed in the New-York papers, for the benefit of the public, and for colleges generally?

According to this statement, a curious game has been boldly played. There is no present means of ascertaining the extent of the swindle, nor the amount of money wrung out of ambitious gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic, to the tune of $42 50 apiece. It is a very curious development.

[illegible] the new United States propeller sloop-of-war, building at Westervelt's ship-yard, under contract with JACOB A. WESTERVELT, was yesterday made the occasion of a pleasant festival, which was enjoyed by a [illegible] company, consisting of officers of the [illegible] Navy, of engineers and artisans employed [illegible] erection, and other distinguished persons. The dimensions of this new vessel are as follows: [illegible] to be 24? feet on deck; 2?? feet length of keel; ?? feet breadth of beam, and 21½ feet depth to gun-deck. She is about 2,??? tons register. Her frame is to be entirely of the best Sea Island white oak, her lower and inner and outer covering of the best [illegible] white oak, and her decks and deck-frames [illegible]. She is to be diagonally braced by [illegible] united at the top-height by an iron plate [illegible] entirely around the ship. She is to be [illegible] through-fastened with Long Island locust tree-nails and copper bolts. Besides being fully rigged as a sailing-ship, she is to have the following steam auxiliary power. The Fulton Iron Works, Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, are constructing for her two condensing cross-head engines, of 63-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, attached to a propeller of brass 15½ feet in diameter and 2? feet pitch. Arrangements are made for hoisting the propeller out of water. She will be fully furnished with steam and fire pumps. There will be 500 feet of flue surface to her boiler tubes, and 200 square feet of grate surface. Her smoke-pipe is to be of the telescope, or sliding pattern. Her fresh-water condensers will make about 1,??? gallons of fresh water per day. The total weight of her engines and boilers will be about ???,??? pounds, including brass works.

Shelton's Band furnished music, while the workmen hoisted into its place the heavy oak ribs which are to form the central frame of the new ship. Among the persons present were noticed Captain KELLY, acting Commodore of the Navy Yard; Captain HUDSON, commander of the *Niagara*; Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor; Hon. JOHN MCKEON, late United States District-Attorney; HENRY B. MARTIN, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Navy; Mr. MURPHY, the Contractor for the engines, and Mr. WESTERVELT. After the ceremony of raising the frame was concluded, the invited guests sat down to a bountiful collation, which was got up with much taste by Mr. BOGART, the proprietor of the yard.

This over, the following toasts were offered:

By DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq.:

Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, the successful builder for the new sloop-of-war.

By request, this was responded to by Mr. MCKEON in a genial, good-natured speech, in which he referred to his late decapitation without regret. When a member of Congress, long since, he advocated the giving of the contracts for the building of our national vessels to private builders, believing that men whose mechanical genius had conferred such world-wide fame upon the merchant-shipping of the United States would confer equal honor upon her navy. He predicted an honorable career for the ship now about to be built, and gave as a sentiment:

May she never falter in the execution of the laws of the United States.

Mr. BOGART gave:

The Navy of the United States.

To which Captain KELLY responded in a neat speech, returning thanks on behalf of the officers of the Navy for the compliment paid them.

Mr. THEODORE L. [illegible] also responded at length to the same toast, when Mr. BOGART gave:

The health of the President of the United States,

which was drunk with all the honors, Mr. MCKEON rising and joining cordially in the cheers given, remarking at the same time, "Although he threw me overboard."

The health of Messrs. MURPHY & Co. being proposed, Mr. M. briefly returned thanks for the compliment. Mr. LEVI COOK, however, responded on behalf of the contractors at some length, paying a handsome compliment to the late chief engineer of the Government, HENRY B. MARTIN, Esq., which was warmly cheered by the company. In concluding he gave:

The American Flag—may it be recognized as the flag of freedom wherever it is unfurled.

Mr. BOGART gave as a sentiment:

The mechanical interests of the City of New-York,

which he prefaced with a neat speech. Mr. DELANO, naval constructor, and Mr. YOUNG also responded.

Mr. MURPHY gave:

The Health of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. MCKEON rose again, and responded in a brief speech. He was no longer an office-holder, and therefore what he should say must at least be regarded as sincere. He paid a handsome tribute to the honor and integrity of Mr. TOUCEY, and expressed the belief that in his hands the honor of the United States Navy, and the interests of the country, would be fully vindicated.

The Corps of the Engineers of the United States Navy,

was next given, and Mr. [illegible] responded. He referred to the progress in the modes of constructing marine engines, and to the successful career of Mr. MARTIN in providing the motive power for the five new frigates which the Government has recently constructed.

A number of other volunteer toasts were given, after which the party separated.

The following is a yearly statement of the ships built at Westervelt ship-yard, S. C. BOGART, proprietor:

LAUNCHED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Feb. 11	Ship *Revely*, for WM. A. HALE & Co., East India trade	600 tons
April 11	Steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, for CHAS. MORGAN, California trade	3,000 tons
Aug. 6	Bark *M. Pojero*, for A. M. LAWRENCE, Mediterranean trade	500 tons
Dec. 10	Steamer *Huntsville*, for CROMWELL's Savannah Line	1,000 tons
	Total	5,100 tons
1858.		
Jan. 9	Steamer *Montgomery*, for CROMWELL's Savannah Line	1,000 tons
	ON THE STOCKS.	
Jan. 1	Keel just laid for the United States sloop-of-war contracted for by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy with JACOB A. WESTERVELT, about	2,000 tons

Ship Great Republic Spoken.

Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, the owners of the *Great Republic*, have received the following dispatch:

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The ship *Great Republic* was spoken by the ship *Radugue* at this port, Dec. 16, in lat. 3° 31' N., lon. 32° 30' W.

This position is nearly due east of Cape St. Roque. The *Great Republic*, it will be remembered, put into the Falkland Islands disabled, with a heavy cargo of guano from the Chincha Islands, bound to London. A schooner was sent to Montevideo for sails and spars, the ship being obliged to await her return before she could complete her repairs. She has probably by this time arrived safely at London, her port of destination.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ELECTION HOMICIDE—BAIL REFUSED FOR THE PRISONERS.—The examination in the case of Officers MILLER, DUFFY and VAN TASSEL of the Eleventh Ward, charged with shooting PATRICK VAUGHN during a disturbance at the eighth poll District of the Eleventh Ward on the night of the last December election, was set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, at the Tombs, before Justice CONNOLLY. On the appearance of the complainants at the Lower Police Court at the hour designated, they were notified to proceed before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* having been issued requiring their attendance relative to committing the accused to bail.

General NYE, counsel for the officers, urged the Justice to admit the accused to bail on the ground that the charge preferred against them, if proven, would only amount to manslaughter.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, counsel for the complainant, insisted that the charge was one of murder, and that until the preliminary examination in the case was finished before the Magistrate issuing the warrants the Judge had no right to allow bail to be given.

After hearing arguments on both sides, Justice INGRAHAM decided against admitting the accused to bail, and upon this decision the parties appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, where the examination of witnesses was entered upon. Mrs. VAUGHN, the wife of the deceased, was subjected to a long examination, that occupied all the afternoon. Her testimony did not vary materially from her story given at the Coroner's inquest, as heretofore published. An adjournment took place till 2 P. M. to-day. There are about twenty witnesses to be examined, which will occupy several days. The prisoners meantime will remain in the custody of Inspector [illegible] of the Eleventh Precinct.

FROM ALBANY.

The Organization of the House—Unanimity Against Coalition—Dissertation of the Spread Eagle—Dullness in the Senate—Election of Officers of Moneyed Institutions—Redemption of Lands Sold under Foreclosure of Mortgage—Allowing Aliens to Hold and Convey Real Estate—A Slight Overdraw by the Attorney-General—Executive Session, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

The House is not yet organized—notwithstanding the intimations given yesterday by Mr. LAW. After the adjournment, the Democratic Party went into caucus, but arrived at no definite conclusions. It was ascertained, almost beyond a doubt, that some of the Democratic members would not vote for an American under any circumstances, consequently it seemed like "Love's labor lost," to continue negotiations upon the basis of a division of the spoils. If they could obtain, for a specific consideration, the votes of a sufficient number of Americans to elect Mr. ALVORD, Speaker, and Mr. REILLY, Clerk, they would be willing to make terms—but they feel themselves unable to stand up an hour under the charge of voting for a Know-Nothing. This was the substance of the caucus conclusions of last night. At another meeting held this morning, the result was substantially the same.

The Republicans adhere with tenacity to the position which they were found to assume in the beginning. There appears to be no division of opinion among them, and to the end they will in all probability be found standing as a unit by the nominees of their caucus.

The Americans even, in their small cabal, seem to be distracted by the same divided councils that have been so potent in reducing that party from the position of a power in the State to that of a foot-ball in the lobby. As ever, it is now, a medium for the gratification of all the most degrading passions to which human nature is subject. To-day, as always, it stands in the capitol as the embodiment of treachery, the guide-post to corruption, the representative of hatred, and the mouth-piece and servant of a horde of soured, disappointed men, whose ambition exceeded their deserts. It is the hatred of KING, the envy of [illegible], the corruption of SAMMONS that determines and controls the actions of the American Party, and prevents for a time that dissolution and amalgamation which is natural and inevitable.

How much longer such motives and counsels are to be dominant, it is difficult to conjecture. I think they must soon exhaust themselves.

On a preliminary vote to adopt the rules of the last house, the Democrats and Americans this morning voted together. On the ballots for Speaker the result was the same as heretofore. After the second ballot, Mr. REYNOLDS, American, returned from home, and though voting for Mr. LAW, expressed a determination to go for ALVORD. This set the whole House in a commotion. Persisted in, there would be wanting but one more American vote to determine the result. The Americans who would not go with the Democrats, after some fluttering, asked for an adjournment. The Republicans favored this motion, as did also some of the Democrats, who begun to fear that they were getting aid that would not be comfort. The Clerk announced the result—ayes 60, Noes 52. A Democrat of the spoils school challenged the count. The Clerk named the gentleman one of the tellers, and he announced the result as ayes 61, noes 51, so the adjournment was carried, and now the poor, distracted, harassed and disconsolate "spread eagle" is again in the hands of the Philistines. No doubt he is having a lively time of it.

There was scarcely any business done in the Senate. Mr. STOW gave notice of a bill that may develop into dimensions of some importance. It is to regulate the manner in which officers of moneyed institutions shall be elected. At present this is but a proposition—an embryo that is yet to have the details worked out.

Senator NOXON gave notice of a bill to permit the mortgagors of lands sold under foreclosure to redeem them within one year after a sale—creditors of a mortgagee to have a right of redemption for fifteen months.

Senator NOXON has also in contemplation some amendments to the Homestead exemption law, which will simplify the process by which the benefits of that act are secured to householders.

Senator MATHER proposes to extend to aliens the right to hold and convey real estate. I suppose this is a proposition that will be favored by the constituents whom Senator MATHER represents, but it seems hardly possible that such a departure from a settled theory will be tolerated by the country. While the reasons which governed in the adoption of that theory have lost the force which they had in former years, I think there has been a large increase of the prejudices and jealousies of the native-born against the relaxation of any law now in force prohibiting or embarrassing the progress of foreign influence.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the accounts of the various disbursing officers of the State made a report this morning. They find that during the year there was disbursed from the Treasurer's office a total of $17,804,701 09. The vouchers for this vast amount cover sums varying from $2 to $200,000. With three exceptions they are found to be correct. Those three are for bills rendered by the late Attorney-General, S. B. CUSHING, for services in the following cases, and after the following rates:

Twenty-one days attendance on trial of Lewis Baker, June, 1856, at $25	$525
Sixteen days in December, on trial of Baker	625
Eleven days on trial of Mrs. Cunningham	650
Total	$1,800

for which the Commissioners think there is no law. In fact it is held to be a direct violation of the Constitution. A good slice, this.

Senator SLOAN gives notice of a bill for restoring to moneyed corporations, whose assets may have passed to the possession of receivers, any balance of such assets remaining after the debts of such corporation shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

It was executive session to-day—the first of the season. I believe his Excellency communicated nothing to the Senate but the names of many gentlemen whom he desired to have confirmed as notaries. It was thought possible the Governor might send in a nomination for the office of Auditor. But that chick is not ready to break its shell. It has not had sufficient heat in the Executive nest to hasten the process of incubation. The Governor has only had since last April to look around for a candidate, and everybody knows that is not time sufficient for the resurrection of any person antiquated enough to be the recipient of such a position. LEO.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The House not Organized—Dull Times in the Senate—The Kansas Resolves—The Inebriate Asylum a Lusty Beggar—The Cancemi Case—Matrimonial Intentions of President Fillmore, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on the 15th: 26, 70, 32, 39, 40, 41, 52, 69, 30, 50, 31, 58, 67, 28, 44, 49.

No organization of the House yet, and the end, to all outward appearance, as remote as ever. There were four or five ballots for Speaker, resulting as before.

Mr. [illegible], Republican, made an effort to elect under the plurality rule, but it failed, the Democrats and Americans uniting in voting down the proposition. A restiveness in the lobby is beginning to be manifest, and, if it were possible, I think "see lobbee" would fix up an arrangement. But this complication seems to be beyond the range of their experience. I know that such a statement seems improbable, but it is nevertheless true—for I have the assurance of several of those veritable and ve(?)racious that they are perfectly bewildered.

The prayers preceding legislation are seldom marked for any great originality of thought or force of expression. An exception was this morning's in the House, when Rev. Mr. DIXON cited "the small progress made in the work of organization, as a melancholy evidence of our wilfulness and lack of understanding." A good hit that.

There was little routine business doing in the Senate to-day, the most noticeable paper presented being a series of resolutions offered by Senator [illegible], requesting our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law constituting the Court of Claims a tribunal to hear and determine the character and amount of claims held by citizens of the United States against foreign Governments.

Senator DIVEN resumed and concluded his remarks on the Kansas resolutions, and was followed by Senator WADSWORTH, who spoke for some time, but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned [illegible] W. [illegible] the discussion.

[illegible]

... a new trial, upon the plea that new testimony has been discovered, which, if presented to a Jury, would be calculated to produce an acquittal. Certainly, CANCEMI will not have reason to complain. He has been twice tried, and now is to have another chance for his life. It is seldom that a man has counsel who will adhere so tenaciously to a case as Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN have to him, and it is to their industry and intelligence that he will be indebted for his life, if he shall eventually escape the gallows.

A lusty beggar is the Inebriate Asylum. It exists like Western cities, only in the imagination, but it nevertheless, has grown to be one of the most persistent, in its importunities for aid from the States. It comes in every conceivable shape—the last time, yesterday, with a modest request that one-half of the moneys for licenses should be set aside for its endowment. This would produce an income of about $25,000 a year—a small sum for the State at large, but enough to afford very remunerative pickings for an enterprising philanthropist.

The Governor has chosen Tuesday evenings for his weekly levees. They are conducted *sans ceremony*. One goeth and another cometh from 7 to 10 o'clock, when the latch-string is supposed to be drawn in.

It is current rumor in private circles that Mr. FILLMORE is to make a second marriage. The lady designated is a resident of Albany—"a widow fair"—possessing, in her own right, grace, intelligence, fascination and property. It seems as though the Ex-President might have a very pleasant journey with such companions the admonitions of Mr. WELLER, Sir, to the contrary notwithstanding. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions of private interest were presented.

By Mr. NOXON, for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the bill relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn; and also on some private bills.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MATHER, a bill to repeal the act authorizing the building of a new City Hall in New-York.

By Mr. LAPLIN, to amend the Charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New-York. Also, to amend the Charter of the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York.

By Mr. PRATT, to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Wallabout Burial Ground in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to suits against heirs and devisees.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to protect the citizens of Brooklyn from imposition by Gas Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under a foreclosure of mortgage. Also, to amend the Homestead Exemption law.

The Chair named as a Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Utica State Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Hubbell, Stow, Pratt, O. B. Wheeler and Ames.

Mr. SCHELL offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The indebtedness of the various foreign Governments to the citizens of the United States has gradually swollen to a vast amount; and,

Whereas, Without the intervention of our own Government the only resource of such citizens is that of powerless dependance upon the caprice of the said foreign States; and,

Whereas, Without the advocacy and faithful dispensation of justice, no Government is true to its appropriate mission; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, That the Senators from New-York in Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to procure the enactment of a law to constitute the Court of Claims a tribunal for hearing and determining the character and amounts of all such indebtedness. Laid over under the rules.

Under the special order the consideration of the Kansas Resolutions was taken up, and Mr. DIVEN continued his remarks.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. DIVEN concluded his remarks on the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. WADSWORTH replied, but gave way without concluding his remarks for a motion for a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. WADSWORTH concluded his speech on the Kansas resolutions.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD moved that their further consideration be indefinitely postponed. Lost—Ayes, 12; Nays, 17.

Mr. MATHER moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Tuesday, 12 M. Carried.

Mr. SPINOLA, with consent, presented a memorial from the Long Island Railroad, asking an extension of time to pay the State debt.

Mr. SLOAN, with consent, introduced a bill relative to Receivers of Banking institutions. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for a calling of the roll.

Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. CHATFIELD urged his motion on the ground of its accordance with parliamentary rules. He desired to know who was absent and receiving three dollars a day.

The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, a vote for Speaker was taken.

The following named gentlemen paired off: BLEECKER (Democrat) with COPPERNOLL (Republican;) SMITH (Democrat) with HOLBROOK (Republican;) W. F. JONES (Republican) with LANNING (Democrat;) VOORHIES (Democrat) with BABBITT (Republican.)

Absent—Messrs. REYNOLDS, (American,) D. FISH, (Republican.)

Not Voting—Messrs. ALVORD and VAN VALKENBURGH.

Three more votes were taken, without resulting in a choice.

Mr. MILLS said that the House had been in session for nine days, and had voted for speaker thirty or forty times without effect, and he moved now, for the purpose of effecting an organization, that Mr. ALVORD be declared Speaker for the first 38 days, Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH for the next 49 days, and Mr. LAW for the balance of the term. [Laughter].

Mr. [illegible] moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

Another vote resulted as before, except that Mr. H. BAKER paired off with Mr. EMANS.

Mr. FULLERTON offered a resolution to take three more votes, and on the third vote, if no choice is sooner made, to declare the candidate having a plurality elected.

Mr. MOORE moved to lay it on the table. Carried. Ayes, 63; nays, 52.

After more ineffectual balloting, Mr. E. S. ESTY moved that the House hold evening sessions each day till an organization is effected.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table. Lost. Ayes 44, Nays 72.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to amend by holding a special session at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. WEIR moved to adjourn. Carried, and the House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Case of the People against Lockwood—The State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14.

The case of the "People *vs.* LOCKWOOD," late Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, on trial before Hon. T. JENKINS, of Albany, Hon. R. S. HUNT, of Westchester, and SELAH SQUIRES, of New-York, Referees, closed to-day with the argument of RUFUS W. PECKHAM for the State. The testimony is voluminous, and the referees will now proceed to consider and decide upon it.

The Committee of the State Temperance Society call a meeting at Poughkeepsie for the 10th of February, when NEAL DOW will address the Society. The object is to revive temperance organizations throughout the State.

No definite arrangement has yet been made in regard to the House organization, but conferences are going on.

Mr. DIVEN's remarks on the Kansas resolutions in the Senate to-day were very able, and made a favorable impression.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—The town of Napoleon, Arkansas, was thrown into great excitement on the 3d inst., in consequence of a brutal murder. Some six men arrived in a skiff, and upon landing an altercation took place among themselves, which resulted in the immediate death of one of their number, and the wounding of another, so that his life is despaired of. The citizens rose *en masse*, and succeeded in capturing those concerned in the perpetration of these horrible atrocities. Afterwards the citizens affixed a rope round the neck of one of the party, who immediately turned State evidence. The Mayor was trying them when the boat left, and the opinion was that one of them would be hanged instantly, and the others sent to the penitentiary.

Annual Dinner of the Hardware Dealers.

The second annual dinner of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, occurred last night in the St. Nicholas Hotel. About two hundred gentlemen, connected directly or indirectly with this branch of business, sat down to a dinner abounding in every luxury, whether "in season" or out of it. Mr. EDWARD CORNING presided. On either side of him were seated the invited guests, among whom were Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Geo. Briggs, J. Depeyster Ogden, John Stephenson, Esq., John Lloyd, Isaiah Blood, Esq., Balston Spa, England; Wm. H. Fry, Esq., Samuel G. Goodard, Esq., Birmingham, England; Mr. Jaffray, President Park Insurance Co., &c., &c. Dodworth's Band occupied the orchestra, and discoursed a variety of most exquisite music.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON asked the blessing.

On the removal of the cloth, Mr. DAVENPORT, the Secretary of the Board, announced that apologetic letters had been received from Gov. King, John D. Wolfe, Esq., Peletiah Perit, Esq., Wm. H. Neilson, Esq., Robert Hyslop, Esq., Thomas Tileston, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., Edward Caldwell, Esq., W. H. Appleton, Esq., Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, &c., &c.

The letters from ERASTUS CORNING, C. B. S. ROOSEVELT and ZADOCK PRATT were read.

The President then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: Another year has passed, and brought us to the second anniversary of our organization. We feel called upon to give utterance to our gratitude to an All-wise Providence, that has surrounded us by so many blessings, notwithstanding it has been a year long to be remembered as eventful in those vicissitudes which are the common lot of commercial communities.

We have exerted ourselves somewhat to make such recommendations to our fellow tradesmen, in relation to shortening credits, as have appeared peculiarly called for by the trying scenes through which we have passed, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts on this subject have not been in vain. The whole community are alive to the importance of this subject. We hope by a fraternal intercourse to make practical such suggestions as will prove beneficial in removing evils or guarding against them in future, which have so largely contributed to our present embarrassments, and we can promise one thing with certainty, that we will, by the cultivation of manly and honorable feelings towards each other, act under the stimulating impulse of true benevolence, looking upon other interests to be sustained as well as our own.

Death has been sparing in its demands upon our circle, and yet we miss the cheerful face of one who has been constantly with us, in our meetings for business. He has passed away from the active scenes of life, and we are by his death admonished to make the most of life by promoting its highest objects. Domestic afflictions have also deprived us this evening of the presence of some of our most active and efficient members. Gentlemen: It does not become the occasion, to mingle in the cup of this evening's festivities any ingredient which may embitter its enjoyment, and yet it would be worse than folly to slur over the great event of the year, viz., the financial crisis.

The ship of commerce has been caught upon the open sea of a far reaching enterprise, with all sail set to a prosperous breeze, which was wafting her rapidly towards the port of promise, when, suddenly, she was overtaken by a September gale, more threatening in its aspects than she had ever experienced during her long and before successful voyages. Her sails and upper spars soon went by the board, followed by the loss of her entire deck-freight, and greatly endangering the loss of all her cargo. Her officers became greatly confused, and, after endeavoring to lighten the ship by throwing over cargo, finally concluded to yield to the gale, so, putting her before it, ran for the nearest port, which proved to be *Suspension Harbor*; but, after finding that she was safe, her officers began to examine both ship and cargo, and found both badly damaged, so much so, as to require frequent consultations in regard to her condition. After laying in harbor about sixty days, and repaired damages, she put to sea in a somewhat crippled condition, and with a fair prospect of reaching her port in safety.

Upon this ship, gentlemen, we have embarked with all our material interests; we are watching the progress of the voyage with the keenest anxiety; we know that American seamen are daring as well as enterprising, for the purpose of making quick passages and large returns. We have learned that storms succeed fair weather, and that it is always unsafe to carry too heavy spars or too much canvas. We trust that as we have passed through the storm, and as the skies begin to give signs of fair weather, we shall use the experience we have gained as a capital well invested for all future gains. We must now take courage, leaving the things that are behind and only caring for them as lessons of wisdom for future use. If this was the proper occasion, we could point out many things which have become chronic difficulties in the pursuit of business. Credit so important to success when rightly used has well nigh become our ruin by its abuse.

The abuse of the credit system must inevitably undermine confidence. Confidence gone, and there is an end to all successful or pleasurable business transactions. It becomes us, then, gentlemen, to raise the credit system out of its present fallen condition. No class of men on earth can be found more ready to grant indulgence to debtors than New-York merchants. Nay, here is our great error; this indulgence has proved a most important element in our present embarrassed condition, and no permanent prosperity can ever be attained until we return to a determination that we will require prompt payment at the time specified in the contract.

Our country abounds in wealth; the products of the soil are abundant, and our mineral productions are yielding their constant dividends and adding greatly to our stock of the precious metals.

Soon we trust that suspended manufactories will again be in successful operation, and the various departments of trade assume their usual activity. Money, the great agent with which to perform our exchanges, and to represent all kinds of property, can only be made by chartered banks. We trust that these institutions will hereafter, by a wise concert of action among themselves, be able to meet the just demands of the business community, and foster and perfect that union of interests between the merchants and themselves which will result in the prosperity of both. It is not egotism to say that the merchants connected with our department of trade have exerted themselves nobly to sustain their credit, by making every exertion and sacrifice necessary to do so. The forbearance between creditor and debtor has been a most marked characteristic in this sad revulsion in trade. To our invited guests we would say that we feel highly honored by your presence, and we most confidently hope that these annual greetings will greatly conduce to our friendship and prosperity.

Gentlemen, it is a most gratifying spectacle to see gathered together around one common table the young, middle-aged and old mingling together in one common brotherhood of good feeling, and then we have our honored Chief Magistrate, who is himself a merchant, to honor us by his presence. The veteran Birmingham merchant is with us as our guest, who has long been one of the links which has bound New-York and England together, and then is it not pleasant to see our Spiritual teachers, to whom American merchants look with pride to expound to them the great moral laws of trade?

Our Banks are here represented by one who has long been familiar with our names if not our faces.

England, France, Germany and Belgium are all represented, and every face is lighted up with pleasure to see our venerable COOPER, whose name is associated with the iron wire by which we are to send our thoughts with lightning speed to our Fatherland. [Loud applause.]

The allusions in the President's address to Mayor TIEMANN and PETER COOPER were received with loud applause.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS was then introduced by the President.

The presence of Christian ministers, by the polite invitation of the Board, at their first and second annual festivals, seemed, he said, to imply that there was a social relation between the two professions. Such a relation did exist. It was supposed by some that the oil dispensed by the minister of religion was to be exclusively devoted to smoothing the path of death; but this was not the its only use. Its purpose was to lubricate the machinery of life as well as to ease the movements of the gate between this world and the world to come. Religion, contrary to the common belief, did not diminish the wants of man. It rather refined and enlarged them. Religion pronounced her blessing upon all such associations as this, formed upon that grand and magnanimous feeling that what is to the advantage of one is to the advantage of all, which converts ancient feuds and animosities into a kind fraternal friendship, binding together, without the instruction of lectures, or sermons, or professional teachers, all men who conduct trade on a liberal, noble principle—men who have found out that they are bound by a firm fellowship; that which is of real service to one is of equal advantage to all, and that we cannot touch one member of the body without affecting the whole, so that as the whole body of the sea is lighted up by the attraction of the solar orb, in the same way men of enterprise in trade and the varied pursuits of life, will feel more and more in this great progress in the pursuits of civilization, that our interests are one, and what is a blessing to them is a blessing to the whole civilized society. [Cheers.]

The President proposed the first regular toast:

The United States of America—Distinct as the billows, but one like the sea.

Music—"The Star-spangled Banner."

Song by an amateur Glee Club of gentlemen belonging to the trade—"The Star-spangled Banner."

Mr. ALEXANDER VAN BUREN, the Vice-President, replied in an address having for its subject the universal utility of the goods in which the hardware merchant deals.

The second toast was:

The City of New-York—She has symbolized Worth by a monument: may it always exemplify her commercial character.

Mayor TIEMANN was called on for a response. He rose amid [illegible] cheers. He [illegible] said, [illegible] York [illegible] partiality of his fellow-citizens [illegible] placed in the high and [illegible] of the second city [illegible] ing. [Cheers.] [illegible] time should [illegible] natural term of his [illegible] the world. [illegible] States in a greater [illegible] than probably any other city stood [illegible] world. There was [illegible] dug in the United States, [illegible] stock of which could not be taken up or sold, unless it would shorten the distance to New-York a few miles. [Cheers.] That alone [illegible] the immense importance of New-York. [illegible] arguments that could [illegible] showed that the entire Union [illegible] New-York as of great importance commercially to the whole [illegible] ask a suspension of all trade [illegible] world. This was also seen in the [illegible] the unfortunate crisis which we [illegible]. It began here with us, but [illegible] affected all the world, even [illegible] affected us. Look at Holland. With [illegible] money currency, even she had been [illegible] never done. He mentioned this merely to show what he believed to be the fact, that New-York was rapidly becoming the most important City in the World. Her progress had been extraordinary. His memory went back to the time when the City Hall was just above ground. He recollected distinctly getting pieces of the marble, and giving them to children for sugar. [Laughter.] On this (the northern) side of Chambers-street was a post and rail fence. There were market gardens there. He thought his friend Mr. SPIES, who was now present, remembered that even better than he (the Mayor) did. A stone bridge was at Canal-street, away below these. The site of the St. Nicholas and its neighborhood was all a large sand-bank. People who visited New-York in those days were obliged to hire a hack, and take a ride out to see the greatest piece of masonry then in the country, and that was the stone bridge in Canal-street. [Laughter and cheers.] He remembered that bridge very distinctly, for he was a pretty bad boy, no doubt. He played truant frequently, and would hide under that stone bridge when his father drove over it; and then come out again. [Laughter.] When he was about three years old his father moved to Twenty-third-street, and what was now the Fourth-avenue—and, by-the-by, his father lived on the same ground yet. Their friends from the City used to come up to see them one day and go down the next. [Laughter.] It was too far, altogether, to go and come from on the same day. These were facts. He recollected distinctly of his father preparing to go to the City about twice a week—[laughter]—and then they had a great time of it. The whole family would get mixed up with it in getting ready the night before. They would get up in the morning about 4 o'clock, get breakfast by candle-light, get the horse before the wagon and go to town. It would be just about as much as they could do to get back by 10 o'clock at night. [Laughter.] Some little time after that he recollected distinctly of having some business to do at Manhattanville, his present his present place of residence. It was after he had gone to learn his trade, which was the wholesale drug business; he was then in the drug business; he was now in the good paint and putty business. [Cheers and laughter.]

The PRESIDENT—Three cheers for the man who is not ashamed of his trade. [Vociferous cheering.]

Mr. TIEMANN continued—He knew how important his (the President's) trade was, but he was not ashamed of that which he followed. Therefore he thought they ought to come together without shame on either side. They did frequently come together in the way of covering iron with paint. As he had been saying, however, his master had occasion once to send him to Manhattanville to see his father, who resided there. The stages came down in the morning and went up in the evening. He was obliged, of course, to remain till the next morning, and paid seventy-five cents to go up and seventy-five cents to come down. He named these things merely to show what New-York was within his memory. There was the collect below,—a large pond of water remembered doubtless by many of them. Probably some of the company had skated on it. That was connected with the North River, through Canal-street. He remembered distinctly to see the water flow from the East River to the North River across that pond, going through Roosevelt-street, Pearl, Chatham and Centre, and on to Canal-street. Now, if such was the progress of New-York within his memory, and he was a very young man to be the father of this great City, (laughter,) what would New-York be by the time he became an old man? [Laughter.] He recollected seeing in a newspaper a calculation made by JOHN PINTARD—he presumed most of them knew JOHN PINTARD; he was a man thought very closely, and who calculated very correctly. He followed up the same train of calculation that PINTARD started, though not exactly as PINTARD did; for he did not pretend to be as good a mathematician, and according to that calculation, in the year 1900 the population of New-York City would be six millions and a half. And although it appeared a strange thing and not at all likely, yet if they took the census commencing with 1800, and calculated the increase for 1810, and so on, they would find that every census overran the *pro rata* increase. The island, however, would hold but two millions and a half, and we were now rapidly approaching that. Look where our population now extended. Already there was a dense population as far as Fortieth-street. The City now contained not less than 800,000 souls. A few years more would carry us as far up the river as we could go. We were encroaching on Long Island and New-Jersey, thus extending ourselves in a contrary direction, and who could say where we would stop. New-York must eventually become the largest and the wealthiest, and the most important City that the world ever knew, not only in modern but in ancient times.

In conclusion, he begged leave to thank the gentlemen of the hardware trade for the kind manner in which they had received him, and in which they had invited him to their festival. He had been rather deceived to-night, but quite pleasantly so. The gentleman who had invited him to come here this evening said that he would only ask him to stay an hour, and he (the Mayor) really did not think it was an hour yet till he looked at his watch, and on doing so he found that he had been present four hours. So now, he could not go to Manhattanville to-night, and would have to stay in the City. [Great laughter and applause.]

The President read the next toast:

The City Press—It "Heralds" the "Times" and claims the "Tribune"—"Posts" its "Couriers" "Journal"-izes "Commerce"—gives the City a "Commercial" character—diffuses intelligence by "Express," and its illumination creates the "Sun" that "shine for all" each an orb in its galaxy of light.

Mr. H. FRY responded in one of his extraordinary melanges of wit, philosophy and good-sense. He gave as a sentiment:

Man and Iron—The soldier and his sword—the plowman and his share. [Loud cheers.]

The next regular toast was:

The solid men of the City—They have given us a union designed to unite science, art and literature, and to increase and perpetuate their influence, and are busy uniting with a magic chain the old world with the new. May our City always be blessed with such benefactors of our race.

Mr. PETER COOPER replied. The gist of his address is embodied in a sentiment which he proposed:

The development of Science, destined to be a lamp in our path, and a light in the world's way, leading from nature to nature's God. [Cheers.]

Several other toasts and volunteer sentiments were proposed and appropriately honored before the assemblage dispersed, which did not occur until the night was considerably advanced.

A New Steamer on the Hudson.

The *Charlotte Vanderbilt* is the name of a new and somewhat novel steamboat, completed to ply as a day boat between this City and Albany. She was built near Keyport, N. J., and has had her machinery put in at Jersey City. In model she is not unlike the ordinary river boats, except that she is sharper, and in her natural trim draws only two feet and ten inches water! She is 200 feet long, and has great breadth of beam. Below the main deck her hull is divided, fore and aft, through the centre, from keelson to deck with a wrought iron bulkhead, into two water-tight compartments. Also, for every 20 feet of space she is divided into water-tight compartments of the same materials, so that she could not be sunk though ever so badly stove. No other use is made of the space below the main deck. Along the sides, upon the guards, are arranged rooms for the kitchen, wash-rooms, bar-room, barber shop, &c., and a large apartment for a restaurant, where passengers can be served with whatever is ordered, on the European hotel plan. The deck room, which is very large, is devoted to freight. The saloon for passengers is on the upper deck, and is decidedly unique. It extends nearly the entire length of the boat, is 20 feet wide and 12 feet high, spanned by an elliptical arch. Being designed for a day boat, merely, she has only four staterooms, for the accommodation of invalids, which are near the centre of the boat, and are very roomy. This saloon is lighted and ventilated by windows fore and aft, like a railroad car, so that passengers, though inside, can see any object outside. A row of seats extends the whole length of the saloon, on all sides. Through the centre there will be arranged such other furniture as the convenience and comfort of passengers require. Off the saloon is a lady's ordinary, furnished with every regard to comfort.

The most novel part of this boat, however, is the method by which she is to be propelled. She is provided with a pair of oscillating engines on each side, which drive a four-bladed propeller 14 feet in diameter, located a little abaft the middle of the boat. The power is applied at right angles with the hull, directly to the cranks of the shaft, the propeller being in the [illegible]. The line of the shaft is about two feet above the water level. The nominal power of each [illegible] is 250 horse. The boilers are built upright, [illegible] and 9 feet in diameter, with an inside [illegible] diameter, filled with 200 vertical [illegible] outer and inner shell are 10 [illegible] contain water for the generation of steam. The space between the shells, which is about two feet wide, comprises the furnace room, and contains less grate surface, [illegible] the original in proportion to the fire surface of the boiler than any other that was ever built. She is, also, supplied with two donkey engines and all requisite fire apparatus. The advantages of this improvement (it has been tested on the lakes) is a great increase of power and speed, and, at the same time, a great saving of fuel and labor. The weight of the engines and boilers is only a fraction of the old-fashioned ones.

Captain H. WHITTAKER, of Buffalo, who has been long connected with steamers on the lakes, is the inventor of this new improvement, and the boat has been built under his direction for D. J. TOWNSEND, of Buffalo. Mr. SAMUEL HATHAWAY, a lake engineer, is superintending the putting in of her engines, he having constructed those so successfully used on the lakes. She will be ready for her trial-trip, probably, in two weeks.

The last report of Dr. Kitchell, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of New-Jersey, states that in Sussex County the field-work is completed, the different geological features have been traced out, and sections showing their relative and positive elevation have been made.

The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina will be held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on Wednesday, 14th April.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers, without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. It is very neatly put up in bottles, which sell at 50 cents each, and may be had of the principal druggists and perfumers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiters, Boots and Slippers, suitable for the season of balls and parties. Ladies', Misses' and Children's India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all styles, suitable for the season of snow and rain, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a Box—Black or brown, best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent for the growth of the hair. Also, Hair Tonic at the Inimitable's Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED

COLES—TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., of Albany, EDWIN S. COLES, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of the late Charles D. Townsend, M. D., of Albany.

HAWLEY—TUTHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Gardiner Spring, OSCAR F. HAWLEY to AGNES C. TUTHILL, all of this City.

HATHAWAY—SKINNER.—At Hudson, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. W. B. Smith, Mr. BAILEY J. HATHAWAY, Jr., of New-York, and Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Henry P. Skinner, of Hudson.

BRYAN—TURRILL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, THOMAS HENRY BRYAN, of New-York, to ELIZA J. W. TURRILL, adopted daughter of Mrs. Eliza J. Wilt, of Williamsburg.

Cobourg (Canada) papers please copy.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. JANE CLEARMAN, widow of the late Paul Cornell, aged 78 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 120 Willet-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BELCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 14, EMMA SNYDER, wife of John S. Belcher, and daughter of Peter Snyder, of Claverack, N. Y.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the house of her father-in-law, Dr. E. R. Belcher, No. 54 East 11th st., on Friday, Jan. 15, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Saturday, to Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., for interment.

TOWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, JUSTUS TOWN, Sen., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas, John, James and Justus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 360 Madison-st., without further invitation.

TREMPER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, after a short, but severe illness, JOHN J. TREMPER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Michael Tremper, at No. 151 Sands st., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BUDD.—On Thursday morning, of scarlet fever, after a short illness, WILSON G. HUNT, youngest son of William A. Budd, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

LARGE.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 2, ALFRED LARGE, Esq.

Few men possessed in a more eminent degree those characteristics that mark the good man. Candor and integrity distinguished him in all his business relations. The prosperity that attended him seemed only to increase the natural kindliness of his disposition, and the friends of his youth and early manhood were never slighted or forgotten. A more loving, faithful husband, a tenderer father, a kinder and more considerate employer, never lived, and his numerous friends can well attest the warmth and heartiness of his hospitality. But it was not within the circle of home and friends that his goodness was confined. Of a disposition singularly guileless himself, he suspected little evil in others, and ever lent a pitying ear to the tale of the unfortunate. He was the friend of the poor, not only giving most liberally from the impulse of sympathy with those who chanced to appeal to his benevolence, but pursuing through all the years of his prosperity a uniform and systematic course of charities. Long will his memory be cherished, and his death deplored by all who knew him. B. W. C. M.

ALDRICH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, Mrs. E. M. ALDRICH, wife of Edwin R. Aldrich.

Funeral will be attended on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, Washington-av., Brooklyn, first house south of Myrtle-av.

BROCKHOLM(?).—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, of disease of the heart, ANDREW BROCKHOLM(?), aged [illegible] years.

Funeral to take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, on [illegible], near termination of De Kalb-av. Relatives and friends are invited [illegible] without further invitation.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

"THRICE FORTUNATE MAID."
A New Song, and True as New.
BY M. F. D——.

Till my life-sun has set
I shall never forget—
Enshrined in its jaunty blue bonnet—
That dear little face,
Full of sweetness and grace,
And the look of amazement upon it,
As gaily she took
From the counter a book
And slipping her hand in her pocket,
Paid a dollar—its price—
When the clerk in a trice
Presented a TEN-DOLLAR LOCKET!

"It is sinful to bet,"
Cried the blushing coquette,
"But there can be no danger in BUYING:
I'll just try once again"—
A GOLD PENCIL AND PEN
From behind the green curtain came flying!
"Now the third time's the charm,"
Cried the maid in alarm,
[illegible] her fortune at last should desert her—
"I shall lose it"—but no!
Messrs. EVANS & Co.
Had [illegible] to hand her a FINE JEWELLED LEVER!

Catalogues, with full explanations, mailed free to any address upon application to EVANS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON, PROPRIETORS OF COCOAINE, [illegible] FLORIMEL, a new and delightful perfume for the handkerchief. KALLISTON, a cosmetic, for removing freckles, tan, sunburn, &c. ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH, for the preservation and beauty of the teeth and gums. JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, [illegible] cold, hay fever, &c. The above-named articles are [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] CASH, HOWARD & SANGER, NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] CHAMBERS-ST. We offer to the Trade [illegible] HOWARD & SANGER [illegible] In quality, we think they are [illegible] PRATT BROTHERS & CO., [illegible]

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UNSURPASSED ATTRACTIONS! HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY. Published this day, at 1 o'clock. CONTENTS: AN AMERICAN IN CONSTANTINOPLE. Illustrated by Twenty-one Engravings. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA. Illustrated by Fifty-on Engravings. A CULINARY CAMPAIGN. Illustrated by Six Engravings. A MARRIAGE TRAGEDY. By WILKIE COLLINS. WHAT WOMEN TALK ABOUT. A SUMMER'S AFTERNOON. HOW TO ENJOY WINTER. REMINISCENCES OF A MAN OF THE WORLD. PRUNES AND PRISMS. NANCY'S BROOK. JACK OF ALL TRADES. By CHARLES READE. (Continued.) THE VIRGINIANS.—By W. M. THACKERAY. ILLUSTRATIONS.—George's Secretary at War—The Wilderness—Four Head Pieces. CHAPTER IX.—Hospitalities. CHAP. X.—A Hot Afternoon. CHAP. XI.—Wherein the two Georges prepare for Blood. CHAP. XII.—News from the Camp. MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS. LITERARY NOTICES.—Books of the Month. EDITOR'S TABLE. EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. EDITOR'S DRAWER. [illegible] [illegible] FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. ILLUSTRATIONS.—Children's Costumes—Coiffure—[illegible] Cap—Under-Sleeve. MR. THACKERAY'S NEW NOVEL, "THE VIRGINIANS," with many humorous illustrations by the author, was commenced in the December Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets received from the author in advance of publication in England—for which the publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of Two Thousand Dollars. MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY, entitled "JACK OF ALL TRADES—A MATTER OF FACT ROMANCE," written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, was also commenced in the December Number. MRS. GASKELL'S BEAUTIFUL STORY, entitled "THE DOOM OF THE GRIFFITHS," will be found in the Number for January. MR. WILKIE COLLINS' POWERFUL TALE, entitled "THE MARRIAGE TRAGEDY," is commenced in the present Number. The above three stories were written expressly for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. TERMS. One Copy for One Year ... [illegible] Two Copies for One Year ... [illegible] Three or more Copies for One Year (each) ... [illegible] And an extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of Ten Subscribers. The Postage upon HARPER'S MAGAZINE must be paid at the office where it is received. The Postage is Thirty-six Cents a Year. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

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NEWSPAPERS [illegible]

CABLE [illegible] GENERAL [illegible]

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

[illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible]

MOST POSITIVELY [illegible]

[illegible] departure of the Company.

GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.

[illegible] IL DON GIOVANNI,

in a scale of unusual [illegible] and magnificence.

NEW SCENERY [illegible] DESCRIPTION,

expressly painted for this occasion.

NEW DRESSES AND PROPERTIES.

SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.

Illuminated with [illegible], with

THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.

TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,

in addition to the regular orchestra—numbering altogether [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY

in the cast—the greatest [illegible]—combining the talents of [illegible]

LA GRANGE, GARADORI, D'ANGRI,

GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,

ROCCO, AMODIO, ARDAVANI,

and CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the first time in America as

LEPORELLO.

THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT

will be executed by

THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,

[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

The first, on the right side of the stage, will play

LA GAVOTTE,

while the second, on the left side, will play

THE LANDLER,

and the regular orchestra executes

THE MINUET.

Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras

AT THE SAME TIME.

THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS

will be sung by

THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,

Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. GARADORI,

Mme. D'ANGRI,

LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO,

CARL FORMES,

who, from respect to the great work, have consented to [illegible] to increase the effect.

Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door, [illegible] are open at 7¼.

NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE.

Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of the close of the season on Wednesday. Admission, 50 cents [illegible].

ON MONDAY, Jan. 18,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT (BUT ONE) OF THE SEASON.

Second night of Mozart's

IL DON GIOVANNI,

The sale of reserved seats for the second night commences on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, January 16, at 12½ P. M.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE,

in consequence of the departure of the Company on [illegible]

To comply with the general request for a repetition of the highly successful opera of

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

and in consequence of the impossibility of giving it in the evening, on account of the close of the season and the [illegible] "Don Giovanni," Mr. Ullman respectfully [illegible]

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

will be [illegible] on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] D'ANGRI,

[illegible] GASSIER,

[illegible] ROCCO.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and [illegible]

The public are [illegible] requested to buy their tickets in advance [illegible] at the door. Tickets may be had at [illegible], BREUSING'S, and [illegible]

DON JUAN TO-NIGHT.

NOTICE TO VISITORS OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The patrons of the amphitheatre are respectfully informed that the door on Fourteenth-st., leading to the amphitheatre, will be opened at 6¾, half an hour earlier than the doors in Irving-place. It is expected that this measure will prevent any unnecessary crowding. Instructions have been given to the policemen, on extra duty for the DON GIOVANNI night, to afford their polite assistance. On Saturday, Opera Matinee. On Monday—Second night of DON GIOVANNI.

THE DON GIOVANNI TO-NIGHT.

NOTICE TO BUYERS OF DOLLAR SEATS.

The sale of [illegible] reserved seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.

The number of [illegible] seats [illegible] for to-day's sale, is necessarily limited. The [illegible] that as this season [illegible] the heaviest [illegible] made for to-night's performance, the expenses being the largest ever incurred for any [illegible] performance, [illegible] $2,000 [illegible]

On Monday [illegible] second night of DON GIOVANNI.

MOZART'S DON JUAN TO-NIGHT.

NOTICE TO VISITORS OF THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The visitors of the Family Circle are respectfully informed that [illegible] the Family Circle will be sold during the day. [illegible] will be [illegible] a stand in the lobby [illegible] ticket offices [illegible] for their especial accommodation, on the left hand side of the entrance. On MONDAY, the second night of DON GIOVANNI. On SATURDAY, Opera Matinee.

THE DON GIOVANNI TO-NIGHT.

GENERAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are respectfully informed that, to insure the safety and comfort of the audience, [illegible] have received positive instructions not to permit any extra chairs [illegible] in the passages. [illegible] bringing ladies are therefore requested to secure their seats during the day.

On MONDAY—Second night of DON GIOVANNI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1858.

First time here [illegible] two-act comic drama [illegible]

THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO;

Or, KING, QUEEN AND KNAVE.

Manuel........Mr. Jordan | [illegible]........Mr. Jefferson

Don Pedro........Mr. Stoddart | Don Scipio........Mr. Duncan

[illegible]........Miss Laura Keene

[illegible]........Miss Wells

To conclude with Tom Taylor's new three-act comedy of

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Harry Arncliffe..Mr. Jordan | Grassbrook......Mr. Burnett

Dr. Botcherby..Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop......Mr. Peters

Hester Grassbrook........Miss Laura Keene

[illegible]........Bessy Hebblethwaite | Lady Montressor..Miss Wells

Doors open at 6½; to commence, with the Overture, precisely at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL........Sole Lessee.

[illegible] Director........J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

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GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

UNABATED POPULARITY.

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First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

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Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

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Benefit of the Treasurer, T. C. [illegible]

The entertainments will commence with the comedy of

THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

To be followed by

BOREAS.

After which the drama of

JIBBENAINOSAY.

To conclude with the drama of

JACK SHEPPARD.

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Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of

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After which, the Drama of

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To conclude with the drama of

THE SCOURGE OF THE OCEAN.

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The [illegible] moving dioramas of

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with [illegible] of the sufferings endured by [illegible]

[illegible]

The popular author and dramatist.

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Admission 25 cents, children half price.

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[illegible] beautiful as well as triumphantly successful [illegible] THE [illegible] OF THE WOODS, which will be performed [illegible] EVENING [illegible] to Valentine. Mr. [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the [illegible] THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH

Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] Tickets may be procured of the managers [illegible]

HENRY A. BURR, President, [illegible]

PETER B. TITUS, Treasurer, [illegible]

JAMES F. WENMAN, Secy., [illegible]

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[illegible]

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The German Liederkranz, (chorus of 80 singers,) [illegible] Williams, Messrs. [illegible], Violinist; Herr Kleiner and Bergner, Violoncellist, and Charles [illegible], Baritone, will kindly assist. Messrs. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the Grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, Op. 57, by Beethoven.

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Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of "The Merchant of Venice," on FRIDAY EVENING Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets $1 for each reading; may be had at Messrs. FRANCIS, CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S, bookstores, WILLIAM HALL & SON'S music store; also, from Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College, in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

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THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SHAME and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

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WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR A YOUNG MAN lately employed in the manufacturing department of our clothing house, as book-keeper, cashier, &c. He is willing to devote himself to any respectable business, and is as reliable an assistant in business as any we ever employed. Address or apply to HASTINGS & FORRY, No. 55 Dey-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 8th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, wish [illegible] obtain situations for three very good girls, viz: good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1132 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. V., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 182 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 239 [illegible] 2d-st., between Avenue B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 East 18th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understands his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 240 in West 26th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 81 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 33 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 34 Ludlow-st., room 13, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as book-keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 119 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 511 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 184 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 511 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 31 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] [illegible] by a man who [illegible] in one before. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK OR HOUSEMAID [illegible] under the experienced German, Protestant woman. [illegible] number of [illegible] cooking. Also, [illegible] all [illegible] No. [illegible] av. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 1 [illegible] 4th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families; 12 years' good references. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, Times office, X. L.

WANTED—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 269 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 38 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 118 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of [illegible] the [illegible] PROTECTIVE [illegible] SOCIETY [illegible]

[illegible] streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, in independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! [illegible] in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and compassionately [illegible] by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. RAYMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. [illegible] Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will [illegible] as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 30 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Building; Dr. [illegible]; WARREN, No. 48 Lafayette-place; R. W. [illegible], No. 2 Bowling Green; G. B. JONES, No. [illegible] William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, [illegible] State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 216 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room with board, at No. 152 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 18 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 243 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 148 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen; large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 33 West 42d-st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

NO. 882 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 19TH AND 20th sts., furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS

ON

"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON."

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund." THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents; Private Boxes from $5 to $10.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Monday, Jan. 18, at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from 5 to 9 o'clock P. M.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Ch'n Lecture Com.

LECTURES ON THE EYE.—ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, Dr. MARK STEPHENSON will commence his regular course of Lectures on Operative Surgery, at the New-York Eye Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant-st. Clinical instruction three times a week. About 1,200 patients are annually in attendance. There were 60 pupils in the last class. The lectures will be continued until March 5. The avails of the lectures will be given to the Hospital. Students and members of the profession are invited to attend. Tickets and syllabuses can be obtained of Dr. STEPHENSON, at his office, No. 194 5th-av., corner of 23d-st., or at No. [illegible]

ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., President.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will deliver the Second Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room in the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—Benjamin Franklin.

Tickets [illegible] may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold are limited to 600.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE [illegible] teenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1858, at [illegible] o'clock. EDWARD DAYTON, President.

N. H. BADGER, Jr., Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY, [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. [illegible]

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or

J. VAN NORDEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 224 Front-st., near Beekman-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS', No. 135 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 20th-st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 182 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 78 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 35 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Maps are now ready of the 600 lots in the VIIIth IXth and Xth Wards of Brooklyn, to be sold by JAMES COLE & SON, on Feb. 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, to close an estate; about 50 of the lots are on Flatbush-av. This desirable property is eligibly situated and is probably the best unimproved in the City. Terms very easy. Apply to Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR A well improved place between Yonkers and Poughkeepsie, or at Orange, New-Jersey, three new three-story and basement brick houses, most desirably located near Fulton-av. Railroad in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 872 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSES, LOTS AND plots, at East New-York; cottage houses of any plan desired will be built, or lots sold with building loan. East New-York is growing rapidly, and accessible every few minutes by omnibus and City cars, at 5 cents fare.

CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement brown stone front, house No. 44 East 36th-st., East of 4th-av., in one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, OPPOSITE Washington-square; lot 25x100; house with all the modern improvements and was put in perfect order last May. Price and terms will be made satisfactory. Address J. A. TOMPKINS, Box No. 2,770 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP stone front houses, between 34th and 35th sts., on the east side of Lexington av., Murray Hill, beautifully located and finished; will be sold right. Inquire on the premises, of AMOLE & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, having a most commanding view of the bay and harbor. For particulars, inquire of JOHN ANGUS, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE—WANTED TO PURCHASE A MEDIUM-sized house, (not a basement, two-story preferred,) between 6th and 8th avs. and Washington place and 23d-st. Not to exceed $16,000. Address A. V., Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 5 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depot. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depot at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., a plot containing forty-three acres of the best quality of land, with an abundance of shade trees, mostly hickory, and plenty of fruit. It is situated on the post-road and runs to the water, where there is excellent accommodation for keeping boats, and the enjoyment of advantages connected with Long Island Sound; and in the neighborhood of first-class improvements; has been under drained in the most substantial manner; a new stable of stone and barn of wood. No other improvements except the old farm-house, but in every respect ready for a dwelling, and it is believed unsurpassed in all the advantages required in a country place. For further particulars, inquire at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, half a mile from the depot, a fine farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 41x38, with an extension nearly new, well built and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage house, ice-house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yard a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK FARM OF 125 ACRES IN Orange County, well located on the line of the Railroad between Chester and Goshen. A portion of the buildings are nearly new, with arrangements for running cold or hot water directly into the stables. Being about to relinquish the business, the farm will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or address the subscriber at Chester, Orange County, N. Y. DANIEL MOFFAT.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75 and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Saw Mill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the [illegible] mises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM SITUATED at Brookville, Long Island, within a half-mile of the Railroad depot, and fifteen miles from Brooklyn, containing one hundred and twelve acres of good land. On said farm is a good dwelling house, and all necessary outbuildings. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN ANGUS, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchase, or would give New-York City property in exchange for a small farm, with good dwelling and out buildings, fruit, &c., situated near a depot with in an hour and a half's ride of the City Hall, Westchester County or Long Island preferred. Address, stating full particulars as to location, rent, price, &c., Box No. 2,107 Post-Office, New-York.

FARM WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—within a moderate distance of New-York, by a person who would make a desirable tenant, and who has but limited means. Address, with particulars, W. P. S., Times Office.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Have removed from

No. 59 Barclay-st.

TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.

THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of

$300,000,

and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$61.—LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, CORNER of Broadway and Fulton st., a sealed letter, directed "Horatio F. Averill, Esq.," containing $61 in bills. A policeman (No. 33) saw it picked up and remembers the person. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the office of HAYNER & AVERILL, No. 161 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 12.

HORATIO F. AVERILL.

COAL.

HARD AND SOFT COALS.—PURE RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh, (not white ash Schuylkill,) at lowest Summer prices. Also, Liverpool [illegible] and Cannel [illegible] HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons [illegible] received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by [illegible] GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at [illegible]

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR [illegible] [illegible] JAMES WYLIE.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY RICHARD [illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BOWERY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on [illegible] Jan. [illegible], 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the [illegible] Court, under the direction of [illegible] Bowery, [illegible] valuable store and lot No. [illegible] Bowery, together with the [illegible] Bleecker-st. Lot 32.9½ by 90 feet. [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn—The [illegible] three-story and [illegible] Union-st. [illegible] between Van Brunt and [illegible] South Brooklyn. [illegible] Lot 100 feet.

Also—The handsome two-story [illegible] house and lot [illegible] Union-st. [illegible] near the above. House 25 by 40—lot 100 feet. The above property is within three minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry. [illegible] remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. [illegible]

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Sales room No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Elegant household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; [illegible] rosewood parlor suites covered in tri-color brocatel and bay cloth; rosewood French bedsteads; rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; [illegible] elegant gilt frame pier glasses; lace and embroidered window curtains; gilt cornices; window shades; mahogany dining room chairs covered in morocco; oak extension dining room table; mahogany [illegible] do covered in hair cloth; maple and black walnut bedsteads; cottage chairs; bedroom do.; single and double hair mattresses; straw do.; feather beds, bolsters, pillows and blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of China, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16, at No. 116 West 16th st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, [illegible] rocking and other chairs, [illegible] tables, [illegible] paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, [illegible] piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, [illegible] and bedding, blankets, spreads, [illegible] bureaus, wash-stands, toilet sets, wardrobes, [illegible]

D. S. ROWE, Auctioneer.—Office No. [illegible] Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. [illegible] West 22d st., near 6th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Friday morning's papers.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CLOSING [illegible]—FULL and complete assortment of [illegible] by order of the assignee. JOHN [illegible] & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Bay sable, mink and stone marten capes, [illegible] Also, [illegible] victorines, cuffs, gloves and caps, &c. [illegible] Every article warranted. Sale peremptory.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, at 10½ A. M., at Nos. [illegible], the entire contents of the [illegible] consisting of fine fixtures, tables, chairs, [illegible] ornaments [illegible] together with [illegible] liquors, kitchen utensils, &c. [illegible] of said premises.

JAMES [illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c., and other securities every [illegible] bought [illegible] private sale [illegible] Bonds. [illegible] THIS DAY, at [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange. For [illegible] Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning [illegible]

F. E. WIGGINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRANDY, &c.—By order of assignee, PHILIP W. WIGGINS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, [illegible] at [illegible] Pine-st., by order of [illegible] brandy, [illegible] The [illegible] sale will be peremptory. [illegible] of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom [illegible]

JEWELRY

AND

WATCHES

of every description. Goods on exhibition on Thursday.

F. E. WIGGINS, Auctioneer.

WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE selling of household furniture, merchandise, &c., at the salesroom, [illegible] private residences, &c. Advances made [illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William—Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. [illegible] THIS DAY at [illegible] o'clock. See Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION.

TO STUDENTS AND FAMILIES.—FRENCH, GERMAN, Italian and Spanish taught in all their branches to adults and children, by a French lady of experience, and who is engaged [illegible] would [illegible] in exchange for a few hours weekly [illegible] within [illegible] minutes [illegible] Address for 8 days, MISS ITALY, Post-Office, Station D, New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by [illegible], late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For Circulars address the Principal, or information may be obtained of E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. [illegible]

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 25. Full particulars [illegible] 123 Nassau-st. [illegible]

$10—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., [illegible] any kind of business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, give a full commercial course of private lessons for [illegible] the private room vacant. [illegible] for book-keeping. Apply before Monday.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 31 EAST 18TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, [illegible] 4th-av., and at Randolph's, No. [illegible] Broadway.

J. H. [illegible], A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] corner of [illegible] [illegible]

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A GERMAN LADY (Protestant,) who is competent to instruct a young lady in the various branches of an English education and music. The situation would afford a comfortable home in the country, a short distance from the City. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, stating the terms, (which must be moderate,) and references.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE IS A practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers; schools with pupils; parents [illegible] schools; circulars and teachers with positions. Wanted, two ladies to go South to teach piano and harp, [illegible] French. Apply, immediately, to SMITH & WOOD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. E., Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn, [illegible] no objection to the country. Address C. J. S., Times office.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,

AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] Court-square, Boston, No. [illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Panama and Philadelphia.

[illegible] California [illegible] prepared to receive the old [illegible] of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones in accordance with the act of April 28, 1856, and return same to this City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS—ONE brown horse [illegible] [illegible] Apply at the Metropolitan [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds, not exceeding $[illegible] On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Coupon [illegible] Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. [illegible] ST., NEW-YORK. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED.—$20,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent., half yearly, on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward, in the City of New-York, in one of the leading streets west of Broadway and a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum required, and a policy of insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given, if required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LEONARD, care of D. Howell, No. 805 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

$15,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE valued on a large estate worth four times that amount, at 7 per cent per annum (the legal rate in the State where the property is located). Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bonds, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 41 William-st.

$5,000 TO $25,000.—WANTED—A PARTY [illegible] greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, and who is able to help to attend to it properly, would take a partner of good character and capacity in an established exchange and banking business, with good advantages and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No. 4,676 Post-Office.

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, [illegible] bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $[illegible],000, and now renting for $20,000 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 8 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN F. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Uncurrent and suspended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 670 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

New Office, No. 13 Wall-st.,

on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and a Half (6½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 18th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 2d of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of thirty-five per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers, [illegible] agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Dennis Doer,	Fred. A. Delano,
[illegible]	J. Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Hewland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert T. Minturn,	Don Drake Smith,
[illegible]	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
[illegible]	Edwd. C. Geddes,	Peleg Hall,
[illegible]	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
[illegible]	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Saml. V. Hoffman,
[illegible] Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James [illegible],	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
R. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUDLEY B. CURRY, Secretary.

[illegible] Savings Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not over $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

Where [illegible] an annual dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

FREDK. CUMMING, Assistant.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 15th inst.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER Stone Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1857.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BERGMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Sec.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES E. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES E. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 12, 1858. Under the provisions of the bylaws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 4th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 195, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $3; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 2 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 183 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$92 50
3,572 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
8 Axes, $2 50; 6 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $8; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 3 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
85 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 4 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $328 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	336 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $23; 3 Gate Collars, $3	26 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate, to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said Sather & Church upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,

Assignee of Sather & Church.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 22, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents ($11,585 78) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.

MORG. MILLER,

County Treasurer of Sacramento County.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1857.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk, of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange, upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.

E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages will attend at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, from 9 in the morning until 6 at night, to receive the tax for the present year. F. SEDER,

Collector for East Chester.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 18th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

ELECTION.—AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

CALEB BARSTOW,
E. J. MALLETT,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOS. W. CORLIES,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
WM. F. FORDICE,
JOHN LEE SMITH,
HENRY BAYLIS,
JAMES MYERS,
JOHN H. EARLE,
ALWIN SCHLEICHER,
EDWARD C. BOGERT,
EARL DOUGLAS.

And as Inspectors of the next election: WM. HARSELL, LOUIS HIRSLLER and MARTIN BATES, Jr., were duly elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. BARSTOW, President, and E. J. MALLETT, Vice-President, were unanimously reelected. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reelected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH,	GEORGE P. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP,	EDWARD F. DAVISON,
GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	AARON L. REID,
HENRY POWERS, Jr.,	JOHN F. HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS MANY,	WM. K. HINMAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE,	PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK,
JOHN H. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL E. FEARING,
PHILIP H. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President,

GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 26th st., near 8th av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.

B. H. HOWELL, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO. CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.

H. CLAASSEN,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 5th January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in such order, to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including meals and state-rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$60 | Second Cabin...$50 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23,	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20,	March 20,	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1:15 A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¼ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 5:15 A. M., 12:35 and 8:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:35 A. M., 12:45 and 3:20 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat, at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. H. SMITH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles

Wholesale and Retail,

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 22,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and painted chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a [illegible], and a tonic.

It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them all from deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 794 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AND LEASE of store and fixtures, Nos. 160 and 162 3d-av.

The balance of the stock of dry goods formerly belonging to JAMES QUIGLEY, and an eight years' lease of the store, together with fixtures, is offered for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call immediately as the property must be sold before the 20th inst. Apply to WM. McARTHUR, No. 103 Liberty-st., J. N. NEILLEY, No. 53 Cedar-st., Assignees.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—A Weekly Newspaper and extensive Printing establishment of thirty-two years' standing, located in one of the principal cities of New-Jersey, and doing an extensive business, will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, address, for one week, Box No. 180, Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

A CANAL-STREET STORE ON A LONG LEASE.—The stock and goodwill of an old-established store, and one of the best stands in this City for the dry goods business, will be offered to responsible parties at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. The location is unequaled; north side of Canal-st., west of and near Broadway. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,350 general Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $7,000 WANTED—A PARTNER either active or special with this amount, in an old-established and cash business. Address H. & B., at this office.

I WILL GIVE WISCONSIN SCHOOL lands and 10 per cent. in cash for a desirable stock of goods or unincumbered real estate. Address box 3,109, Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, active or special, in an old-established Fancy Goods House. Address box No. 1,822, Post-office, with real name and address.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN plain and carved cases, to rent low, and rent applied, if purchased. Great bargains given to cash purchasers. Pianos from $25 to $750. Chickering grand piano, cost $600, but little used, for $400. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—[illegible] BURNS, No. [illegible] respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, [illegible] the [illegible] which is [illegible] the greatest improvement ever introduced [illegible].

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano [illegible] by one of the best makers [illegible] less than half its cost [illegible] ranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. [illegible].

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED.—THREE second-hand Pianos wanted, for which the cash will be paid. Price from $40 to $100. Address SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Times office.

FURS.

FOUR DAYS MORE

Will close out the entire stock of

JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,

at his fur emporium. No. 369 Broadway.

Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 176 and 178 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. & H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, [illegible] WHITE, J. CANTON [illegible] HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT [illegible] and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and [illegible], with interest from the 22d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1857.

LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,

d25-lawGwF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Ann-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1857.

COUDERT BROTHERS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. [illegible] Ann-st.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of December, 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,

ja1-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, [illegible] Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert B. [illegible] and his wife, James R. Wilson, Alfred [illegible], Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and [illegible] Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.

F. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

No. 43 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1857. F. A. VAN BERGEN,

ja1-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY S. HOPE and WILLIAM BUNK against V. JOSE MONES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 31, 1857. WHITING & CLARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

j1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated [illegible].

JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LAWRENCE DUNN against BRIDGET DUNN.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 12th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 12, 1858.

SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja15-law6wF*

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of PATRICK CASEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings by MICHAEL CASEY, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D. 1857.

MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.

d21-law6wF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,

au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,

n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,

d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hassall, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 6 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1858.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.

ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.

o23-law6mF* [illegible], Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAFAYETTE C. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1857. V. K. THORN,

n5-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. C. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM EUSTACE, }

au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DALE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,

s8-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benson, No. 8 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,

s2-law6mF* Administratrix.

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] Communication from D. D. Conover — Charges of Fraud — Ordinance in Relation to the Battery Enlargement [illegible] Commissioners.

[The] Board of Aldermen met last evening, [illegible] in the Chair. A resolution was adopted [illegible] the Mayor's Message, in sections, to the [illegible] committees, after a lengthy debate [illegible] the several subjects treated should be [illegible] to specified committees.

[The] following resolution was offered by Alderman [illegible] and adopted:

[Resolved], That there be added to the list of Standing [illegible] a Committee on Frauds.

[The] following was offered by Alderman McSpedon [illegible]:

[Resolved], That all the old papers which failed to [illegible] last year be taken up, together with [illegible] in the hands of the late committees, and re[ferred to] the appropriate committees of this Board.

[illegible] of $100 was appropriated to put the City [illegible] in order.

[The] following ordinance was presented by Alder[man] [illegible]:

[An Ordinance] to prevent the filling up of the [illegible] North and East rivers.

[The Mayor], Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of [New-]York, in Common Council convened, do ordain [as follows]:

[Section] 1. No person shall deposit or cause [illegible] any [illegible], dirt, filth, sweepings of streets, or rub[bish] upon that portion of the City known as the Bat[tery] enlargement, under the penalty of twenty-five [dollars] for each offence, to be recovered from the [owner] of any boat, cart or other vehicle, or the per[son] having charge of the same, [illegible].

[Sec.] 2. The Mayor of the City is hereby author[ized] to enforce the provisions of this ordinance until [the] wall is built around the Battery enlargement.

[Sec.] 3. The Corporation Attorney is hereby author[ized] and directed to prosecute for the penalty all [complaints] for any violation of this ordinance.

[The] following resolution was offered by Alderman [illegible], and adopted:

[Resolved], That the Counsel to the Corporation be [and is] hereby authorized to prosecute the con[tractors] [illegible] their assignees or a[illegible] and their [illegible] for damages which have [accrued] to [illegible] [arising] from the failure of [the said] contractors [illegible] to complete and fulfill [the] contract existing between them and the City [for] the [illegible] enlargement of the Battery, ac[cording] to [illegible], they having failed to com[plete] [illegible] in the said contract, in [consequence of which the] channels of the East and [North] Rivers have become seriously obstructed, to [the] great injury and detriment of the commercial in[terests] [illegible].

[illegible] was referred to the Com[mittee] [illegible].

[The Mayor, Aldermen and] Commonalty of the City of [New-York, in] Common Council convened, do ordain [as follows]:

[illegible] and, with the [consent of the] Board of Aldermen, appoint a suitable [number of persons, not] exceeding two in each Ward [illegible] be necessary, as Dockmasters [for the] Wards respectively, agreeably [to] [illegible] second of chapter thirty-four [illegible] entitled "Of vessels, [illegible] such persons, when so ap[pointed] [illegible] their offices respectively during [the pleasure of the M]ayor and Board of Aldermen, [illegible] be appointed in their places in [illegible] provided.

[illegible] so appointed shall, before en[tering upon the du]ties of their respective offices, each [take and subscribe the] usual oath of office, and shall [receive an] annual salary of $[illegible], payable [illegible].

[illegible] communication was received from [the Street] Commissioner, and referred [illegible]:

STREET DEPARTMENT,
[OFFICE OF STREET] COMMISSIONER,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In accordance with the intention expressed at the close of his regular quarterly report made on the 11th [instant], the undersigned has now further to report the following case of overpayment of an award for damage which was discovered by an examination of the papers relating to the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker streets, and which he deems it his duty to lay before your honorable body at the earliest opportunity. It appears that the Commissioners reported and the Supreme Court confirmed the following awards to Henry Erben for damage, viz.:

For property, Nos. 164 and 166 Centre-street	$9,000
For property, No. 165 Centre-street	6,750
Making the total sum awarded	$15,[illegible]

[Of] this sum was directed to be paid, first, the amount of two mortgages held by the New-York Life and Trust Company on the two pieces of property, of [illegible], leaving a balance to be paid [to] Henry Erben of $[illegible]. On the 10th of May, 1856, [on] the joint receipt of the said Trust Company and Henry Erben, the Comptroller paid to them his two warrants, viz.:

No. 1,17[illegible], for the sum of	$12,[illegible]
No. 1,[illegible], for the sum of	11,255
Making an aggregate of	$24,[illegible]
From which the Trust Company deduct the amount of their two mortgages	9,000
Leaving the balance received by Erben	$15,[illegible]
Instead of the balance before shown as due and coming to him of	6,[illegible]
Thus making a difference (overpaid) of	$9,000

It is plain that this mistake was caused by adding the sum of the mortgages ($9,000) to the aggregate sum ($15,[illegible]) awarded, instead of subtracting; and it is presumable that this singular error escaped the notice of all the parties at the time, including Mr. Erben, who, no doubt, will be quite ready to return the $9,000 thus overpaid, with interest, when notified of the error by the Counsel to the Corporation. The examination of these papers relating to the opening of Canal-street to East Broadway is not yet completed, and may result in some further notice from the undersigned.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening.

The City Hall Clock.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive from Mr. FAULKNER'S letter in your journal of this morning, that the cause of the stoppage of the City Hall clock arises from the fact that the Superintendent appointed by Mr. DEVLIN has [illegible] the key. Until this moment my ignorance was such that I had not the slightest idea that the appointment of Superintendent of Public Clocks was within the province of the Street Commissioner, and I do not see clearly what the duties of that officer can have to do with the regulation of time. To judge from the report lately presented by Mr. CONOVER, it would appear that if the Street Commissioner devoted his time to the *regulation of contracts* and the [illegible] of contractors, instead of the *regulation of clocks*, it would be a great advantage to the City. I am a plain, practical man of business, and a lover of punctuality, and nothing tends so much to the cultivation of the latter virtue as a good public clock. Mr. DEVLIN seems to act so inconsistently, and is such a perfect nuisance, that it would be well to bring this case under the notice of the Corporation, in order that hereafter it may be classed under the head of "Nuisances," and be punishable accordingly.

Yours respectfully, PUNCTUALITY.

THE SHAD POLES.—Delegations of fishermen from the south side of Staten Island have waited upon the Harbor Commissioners, and requested some abatement in the rigors of the new prohibition against the setting of their shad poles. They wish to be allowed to set poles on the south side of the Island, (which is out of channel way, and only frequented by small craft,) in ten feet of water at low tide. They say they can obtain the petition of all the masters of the small craft for such a modification of the law. The Commissioners, it is understood, do not wish to be too rigorous in the matter, and after fully understanding the wishes of those most interested, they will be likely to favor such careful modifications of the rule for *particular localities*, as will not interfere with the interests and safety of commerce, in the main channels of the harbor, bay and rivers. Further than this they will not yield.

THE PROPER THING.—The second panel of the Sheriff's Jury, who are in the habit of having a grand supper on the fines accruing from absence, resolved in these pressing times to devote the money to charitable purposes. A number of our standing charities have received liberal donations from this source.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2747, 2707, 2651, 1067, 855, 2675, 2132, 2882, 2311, 1001, 673, 510, 2908, 705, 1471, 1652.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 325, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 263, 265, 81, 142, 110, 255, 346, 346½, 341, 344, 348, 354, 352, 361, 73, 116, 371, 372, 374, 378, 379, 380, 381, 383, 387, 389, 391, 293, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL.—Mr. THOS. O. STEERS, the gentlemanly and efficient treasurer of Purdy's National Theatre, takes his annual benefit at that favorite theatre to-night, and presents a bill of entertainments rarely [illegible] in one programme. The festivities of the evening will commence with that laughter-provoking comedy of the "Spectre Bridegroom," in which Mr. [illegible] FOX will appear, (for the first time) as *Dickory*. This will be followed by (for the last night but one) the magnificent pantomime of the "Borses," [illegible] FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, the Carlo Family [illegible] appearing; to be followed by the drama of the "[illegible]," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS and Mr. G. L. FOX and the company appear, [illegible] and concluding with the moral drama of "Jack Sheppard," with three Jacks, one act to each, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY and Miss [illegible] DAHL, Mr. FOX as *Blueskin*; these interspersed with songs and dances. On Monday, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU will appear in his new local drama of "Linda," [and the] comedy of "Widow's Victim."

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Public speakers and singers can use "[Brow]n's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice [Lozenges], as freely as requisite—containing no opium [or anyth]ing that can injure the system. They are in[valuable] in allaying the hoarseness and irritation [incident] to vocal exertion, and also a powerful au[xiliary] to the production of melodious enunciation. Sold by [all] druggists.

[Advertisement.]

[HER]RING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF [SAFES].—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [251] Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Homicide by a Colored Boy in Brooklyn.

Two colored boys, WM. ALLEN, aged 13, and HENRY HAVENS, aged 14, had a difficulty at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. At last HAVENS threw a piece of a brick at ALLEN, which took effect on the left side of his head just above the ear, fracturing the skull so severely that he died from the injury last evening. ALLEN, when struck by the brick, fell senseless to the sidewalk, and was immediately conveyed into his father's house, No. 147 Navy-street, near which place he was at the time of the difficulty. Dr. SWAIM was called in, but the injury was of such a nature that he could afford no relief.

The witnesses of the affair not deeming the injury a serious one, no efforts were made to arrest HAVENS, and the moment he saw the effect of the blow inflicted he left. The Police, up to 12 o'clock last night, had not been able to find his whereabouts. The last trace of him was lost near one of the ferries, and it is supposed that he is now somewhere in New-York City.

The father of ALLEN gives the following particulars of the origin of this unfortunate affair: He says, that yesterday noon he sent his son into the woodshed to cut wood. While there HAVENS came in and annoyed him so much that he pushed him out several times. Finally HAVENS went to the street and taking a handcart belonging to ALLEN, dragged it up the street a block or two. This was done twice and was brought back each time by the deceased. The second time, as he reached his father's house, HAVENS being close upon him, ALLEN slapped him upon the mouth. HAVENS then attempted to pick up a brick in the street, when ALLEN kicked it from his hand and started to enter his father's house; as he reached the door the brick was thrown, inflicting the injury and causing the death of ALLEN as above stated.

Another story is that the two boys had a scuffle in the forepart of the day, and HAVENS, being the smallest, got the worst of it, which made him quite angry. They met again about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the contest was renewed, both being in good humor. Again HAVENS was thrown and got angry, and it was while entertaining this feeling that he picked up the brick, and smarting under the mortification of having come off second best in the contest, he threw it at his successful antagonist.

HAVENS' parents reside at No. 135 Navy-street, and he is now or has been employed in some capacity on board the United States steamer Wabash. Several persons who pretend to know him give anything but a favorable report of his character. The Police are on his track, and will undoubtedly have him in custody to-day.

The Ninth Ward Outrage.

The examination of SMITH and MYERS, charged with robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on the 5th inst., was continued yesterday before Justice MORRHOUSE.

Ex-Judge DANIEL E. SMITH appeared for the people, and Mr. PARMENTER for the accused.

The statement of the complaining witness, JAQUES, heretofore published, it will be seen, is corroborated thus far in many particulars by the following testimony:

Wm. F. Wood, sworn—I reside in Newark; know Mr. Jaques; know defendant Smith; don't know Myers; know of Smith having been prosecuted for selling liquor without license; it was returnable on the 29th of December last, before Justice Hamlin; Mr. Jaques and Mr. Smith were there in the courtroom; I heard Mr. Smith say on the 29th day of December, at this place, in Squire Hamlin's office, that he would have satisfaction, and nodded his head towards Mr. Jaques and Mr. Briggs the prosecutor; they did not hear it; Jaques was there as a witness against Smith; the same suit was adjourned until the 6th of January, and is now adjourned to the 20th of January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parmenter—I have lived in Newark ten years, or about that time; have been there the last six months; have lived in Trenton, N. J., three or four months before; I came to Newark last June.

Witness declines to answer whether he came to Newark from State Prison or not.

Mary Jacques, sworn—Is the wife of John B. Jaques; never knew much of Smith; on the night I heard him make the threats, and since I have seen him here; I identify him as the same person who made the threats; it was Dec. 29, the day on which the suit was to come off against Smith; was standing by Smith's door on the night of the 29th of December; he keeps a grocery and liquor store; the door was open; Smith was behind the bar drawing a glass of liquor; heard him say that he saw exactly what they were trying to do; there were some three or four persons in the store; they were trying to make money out of him, he said, and said that they would not get a d—d cent out of him, and that he would have satisfaction of that man if it was a year hence; one person asked: "What man?" and he said: "That tailor that was going to swear against me;" the person spoke again, and said: "What tailor—that one up the street?" and he said: "No, the one that lived down here a ways;" he said one or two other words, but I did not understand them; we live "down" the street; went to Smith's to see if my husband was there.

Cross-examined—Don't think I was half a yard from the door; I was standing on the stoop; don't know of any other tailor residing on that street.

Wealthy Ann Jaques, sworn—I am the daughter of John B. Jaques; don't know defendant Smith; have seen him before now; saw him once in his store and here in the court; his store is in Canal-street, Newark; saw him there last Wednesday, I believe; my father had been gone all night previous and I went there to inquire about him; asked Smith if he knew where my father was, he said no; asked him if he saw my father, and he said no he had not seen him; I told him he must have seen him, because he went to New-York with him; Smith said he went to New-York, but my father did not go with him; he said that father went in another train and after he got to New-York he met him and asked him what he came on for; he said father told him that he came over to buy paint brushes, and when he bid him good by my father requested him to write a note to my mother that she might not be uneasy; that he would be home that night, Wednesday night; it was just 12 o'clock M. when I went to Smith's house.

Cross-examined—My mother told me that I was coming to Brooklyn to tell what Smith told me; she told me the next day to remember what he said; told mother what Smith said when I came back from his store.

Thomas Fortune, sworn—Resides on Atlantic, near Washington-avenue, Brooklyn; about five minutes after twelve o'clock on the night of Tuesday the 5th, my neighbor, Barnard McKinney, knocked at my window and told me that there was a man in the pond; witness, with Mr. John H. Seifkin and McNarry went to the pond, which is about seventy feet from the house, in front; found Jaques lying upon his left side, with his feet toward the water; his head was seven or eight feet from the water; took hold of him, saw he could not speak; I took hold of him first; tried to lift him up and found he was wet; raised him up and found that he could not stand; took him to the Ninth Ward Station-house; while taking him to the Station-house, asked him his name; he said something that I understood to be "Jake;" he was unconscious and entirely helpless when we got to the Station; his arms and legs were stiff, so that we could not bend them; his clothing was taken off; a pocket in his pants was torn out; there was no money on his person; Jaques could have fallen into the pond from Atlantic-avenue; his hat was on his head, and I should suppose had not been in the water.

John Hooper, sworn—I am doorman at the Ninth Ward Precinct Station; on the night of the 5th inst., about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, John B. Jaques was brought to the Station-house, by three men, Mr. Fortune, Mr. McNarry and Mr. Seifkin; they brought him in and laid him on the floor; his clothes were thoroughly saturated with water and mud, except his hat—yellow, muddy water; helped to raise him up; his arms and neck were so rigid that we could not bend them; stripped him with great difficulty, he being so rigid; there were no signs of life; he was helpless and cold—so much so that I considered him a drowned man, and wiped him; wiped his mouth, nose and eyes; they were covered with slime; wrapped him in blankets; dropped water on his head, rubbing his armpits, hands and feet with flannel; *applied my mouth to his and drew his breath*; he came too about an hour after he was brought in; laid him on his side near the stove, and the first movement that he made was about six o'clock in the morning; he muttered several times during the night about being in the water and Peter Smith; so much so that I thought he was Peter Smith; I shook him and called him by that name, but he made no answer; when he first came to consciousness he rolled over; in about half an hour he said "Where am I;" I said, "You are among friends in the Station-house; friends who will take care of you;" he then said "In what Station-house?" he then said, "There is a wicked devil lying near here who has been trying to murder me, and I want him arrested;

[illegible] he keeps an oyster saloon [illegible] son was, and he said [illegible] I asked him who the per[son] [illegible] know Fulton-avenue [illegible] John Meyers; I said I [illegible] were keeping such [illegible] quite well, but I know no Mey[ers] [illegible] Classon-[illegible] saloon; he said, "Yes there is [illegible] Smith from N[ewark] [illegible]; I was brought by Peter [illegible] made me [illegible] work to stay at Meyers' house; they [illegible] me; he [illegible] and took me out and tried to murder [me;] several [illegible] subsequently repeated the same statement [illegible] when [illegible] and wished to have them arrested; [illegible] I stripped him I supposed he had a fit, from the [illegible] his being so rigid; there was a contusion on [the] side of his face, and bruises on both legs; his [pantaloons] were torn on one side; can't say which side.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

SUIT AGAINST A GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Circuit Court, Brooklyn, was occupied all day yesterday in a suit against the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, brought by a Mr. MILLER, of Henry-street, to recover $3,000 damages. It appears that the gas bill was not paid in due time, and the Company caused the flow of gas to be stopped, and also cut off the pipe between the metre and the stop-cock. It is alleged that this was done without the knowledge of the occupants of the house, and when the gas was turned on by the occupant the result was an explosion, the metre being in a dark cellar where a light was necessary to see it. By the explosion Miss MILLER was severely injured.

The case is still on.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EXPRESS.—The case of F. K. DRIO, against the *Express* for libel, was called on in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, but by consent, the trial thereof was postponed until another day.

The libel consisted in publishing plaintiff as an imposter, a "blower," and a swindler. The plaintiff, it seems, made a bet that the circulation of the *Express* in November, 1856, did not exceed 3,000 copies daily, and it is alleged, refused to pay the same, which brought out the article containing the libel, on Nov. 11, 1856.

The defence is, that plaintiff, who is an advertising agent, was in the continual habit of decrying the *Express*, thereby drawing advertising from the paper.

BROOKLYN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The Clinton-avenue Congregational Church Sabbath School, Brooklyn, during the last year, has increased from 165 to 2[illegible].

The Superintendent of the Warren-street Sabbath School, Brooklyn, reports that since the organization of that mission they had held more than 1,000 sessions of their school, and more than 30,000 meetings of teachers and classes, instructed 20,000 children, employed more than 350 teachers, and held more than 300 teachers' meetings; 100 persons had been hopefully converted. A little church has been organized, and 100 members gathered into it, 75 of whom now remain. In this school 600 children are annually instructed, and constant additions are made to the church—seven from one family, chiefly through the instrumentality of a little girl. The Bible class has during the last three years embraced 86 persons, 51 of whom have been converted.

It has been suggested that all of the churches in Brooklyn hold morning and evening services, and that the afternoon be devoted to Bible classes and mission schools. The regular Sabbath schools are held Sabbath morning. The suggestion meets with favor, and will undoubtedly eventually be adopted.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the year 1857 7,226 patients were treated at this institution for the following

Diseases—Eye and ear, 530; of females, 352; surgical, 1,673; head and digestive organs, 1,060; heart and lungs, 1,219; children, 900; skin, 241; vaccination, 290; dental surgery, 630; other diseases, 1,550.

Nativities—United States, 2,291; Ireland, 4,045; England, 210; Scotland, 53; Wales, 2; Canada, 26; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 2; France, 4; Germany, 70; Sweden, 2; Italy, 1; Poland, 1; Portugal, 1; West Indies, 2. Males, 2,565; females, 4,770.

Nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

BROOKLYN POLICE COURTS.—Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five cases were tried in the Police Courts of Brooklyn, during the nine months ending Dec. 1; 2,158 of the whole number were tried upon charges of intoxication. The trials were before the different Justices as follows:

	Intoxication.	Other Offences.
By Justice Morehouse	350	555
By Justice Feeks	135	344
By Justice Clarry	299	456
By Justice Cornwell	617	1,124
By Justice Blachley	702	1,078
By Justice Voorhies	55	318

INDICTED FOR KIDNAPPING.—The Grand Jury came into the Brooklyn City Court, Tuesday, and presented a number of indictments, when they were discharged for the term. Indictments were returned against TIMOTHY K. MASON, JOHN JACKSON, THOMAS LAWLER, JOHN COWAN and THOMAS MCNULTY for attempting to kidnap a mulatto boy named JAMES STERNS, and send him out of the State under pretence that he owed service to a man in Savannah. JAMES STERNS was brought before Judge CULVER, Dec. 2, and discharged.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of this Committee for the ensuing year:

President—CHARLES JONES; *Vice-Presidents*—John N. Stearns, H. N. Holt; *Recording Secretary*—S. Alphens Smith; *Corresponding Secretary*—S. S. Broad; *Treasurer*—Pardon W. Kenyon; *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. Webb.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officers MATHEWS and MUNSON, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on Wednesday recovered a gold chain and key valued at $40, at a pawn-shop in New-York. The property was stolen from NESBIT'S stable, Pierrepont-street, New-Year's Eve. A young man named WILLIAM CORBITT, *alias* WM. S. MCSTRANDICK, has been arrested for the theft, and committed for examination.

☞ The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Hamilton Literary Society, Brooklyn, was celebrated at the Mansion House, Monday evening last. J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., presided, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of those who were so fortunate as to be present.

On motion of Mr. VAN COTT, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., a grandson of the distinguished statesman, was elected an honorary member.

☞ The annual ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department, Western District, for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund, comes off on the 20th inst. at Musical Hall.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION ORPHAN HOME.—Two hundred and fifty-four patients were treated homeopathically in this institution during the last year, and all were cured, so says J. PITMAN DINSMORE, M. D., M. H. D.

THE POOR.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn have collected $600 the present season for the poor, and have paid the same over, for disbursement, to the Brooklyn Poor Association.

☞ Last week the Brooklyn Association for improving the condition of the poor assisted 356 families—151 of whom were Americans. The amount distributed for the week was $479 60. The receipts were $446 09. The Treasury of the Society is now empty.

☞ During the past year the Reformed Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Duffield-street, Brooklyn, has increased from 21 teachers and 135 scholars, to 25 teachers and 185 scholars. $216 were raised during the year by the scholars, for charitable purposes.

☞ On Sunday, the 3d inst, 50 sailors at service on board the United States frigate *North Carolina*, came forward to be prayed for.

FOUNDLING.—A female child was found Wednesday night at the door of a house, corner of Dean and Powers streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, '65	103	50	Cum. Coal Co.		13½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87	50	do.		13½
2,000 do.	87½	200	do.	s30	13
1,000 Virginia 6s	92½	300	do.	s60	13
7,000 N. C. State 6s	96½	50	do.		13
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 84	75	do.		13
37,000 do.	84	320	do.	s3	13½
67,000 do.	84¼	155	N.Y.Cen.R.R.	s3	79½
18,000 do.	84¼	100	do.	s60	79
10,000 do.	b30 84¼	25	do.	c	79¼
15,000 do.	b60 84½	200	Erie Railroad	s10	20¼
11,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70	70	325	do.	s3	20¼
21,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	70	600	do.	s3	20¼
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '75	103	100	do.		20½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	85	100	do.	b30	21
10,000 N.Y.Cn.R.'76.b6	85	200	do.	b10	20½
2,000 E.R.Con.Bs.'62.s3	55	300	do.	b10	20½
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.1st m.	97½	500	do.	s3	20½
1,000 Hud.Riv.R.Cn.b.	58	200	Harlem R. R.		8½
1,000 do.	49½	310	Reading R. R.		56½
12,000 Har. R. R. 3d m.	60	570	do.		56¼
5,000 R. R. R. bs. '86b30	70	300	do.	b10	56¼
4,000 M. C. R.R. 8 prct.		100	do.	s30	56
1st m. s. f. c'v. bs.	87	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.		63½
5,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	86½	200	do.		63¼
2,500 do.	b3 86½	50	Mich.So.&N.In.RR.		20½
1,000 Tol. & D.R.R.bs.	25½	400	Ill. Central R. R.		90
1,000 L.C.&Mil.L. Gt.b	43½	6	do.		90½
5,000 do.	42	16	Clev.Col.& Cin.RR		95
5,000 do.	s30 41½	7	Panama R. R.		91½
2,000 do.	s15 41½	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s30		73
30 Manhattan Bank	120	50	do.		73
5 City Bank	110	600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		43
5 Bank S. of N. Y.	96	100	do.	b60	43½
26 Bank of Commerce	100	100	do.	c	43½
40 Chatham Bank	85	50	Chi.& R. Isl.R.R. b7		70½
10 Nassau Bank	84½	60	do.		70½
10 do.	85	20	do.		70½
5 Importers & T. B.	92	50	do.	b30	70½
27 do.	92½	20	do.	s30	70
12 Penn. Coal Co.	72½	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		21
120 do.	[illegible]	50	do.	b10	21½
141 Cl. Painesville&Ash.	[illegible]	200	La C. & Mil. R. R.		12½
50 do.	[illegible]	20	do.		[illegible]
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	76½	50	do.		12½

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	25	Cumb. Coal Co. s30		13
2,000 do.	b30 84½	5	do.		13
12,000 do.	84½	50	do.	s60	13
2,000 Virginia 6s	93	100	do.		13½
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86½	300	do.		13½
2,000 L.C.&M.L.G.b.s30	41½	50	Penn. Coal Co.		71
2,000 do.	41½	50	Harlem R. R.		8½
7,000 Har.R.R.1st m.	72	100	Reading R. R.		56¼
30 Ocean Bank	89	100	Mich. C. R. R. s3	20d	64
25 do.	89	10	Chic.&R.I.R. R.		69½
20 Bank of New-York	101	21	do.		69½
10 Pacific M.Steam.Co.	71	30	La C. & M. R. R.	b10	12½
200 Erie R. R.	20½	10	Clev.Col.& Cin.R.R.		95
50 do.	b30 20½	5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		79½
100 do.	b10 20½	200	do.	s30	79

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83¾
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 ℔ ct. Bonds	Int. add.	55¼
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R.	Int. add.	39
$2,000 Lackawanna Railroad 7s	Int. add.	14
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem Railroad 7s	Int. add.	58
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	70
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add.	69½
$3,000 Mil. & Beloit R. R. 1st mort. 8s	Int. add.	35
$3,000 Det. & Mil. R. R. 1st mort. 7s	Int. add.	51½
$5,000 Chicago & Miss. R. R. 2d mort.	Int. add.	31½
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	53½
$2,000 Mil. City 7 ℔ ct. Bds. of 1877	Int. add.	56
$3,000 Toledo, Norwalk & Cleve. 7s	Int. add.	75¾
$500 Illinois Central R. R. Consol'n 7s	Int. add.	85
$2,000 Lack. R. R. & Coal Co. 1st mort	Int. add.	22½
$2,000 Lexington City 6s	Int. add.	77
$15,000 Keokuk City 6s	Int. add.	50@60½
60 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad		60
3 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad		101¾
80 shares American and European Express Co.		9
5 shares American Express Co.		62
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		90
25 shares Hanover Bank		70½
80 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		95½
5 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		95½
20 shares Phenix Bank		103½
12 shares Mechanics' Bank		109
35 shares Continental Bank		96½
14 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.		96½
40 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.		130½
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.		106
50 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co.		101½
1000 shares Am. Steam Boiler Furniture Co.		3½
10 shares Hanover Bank		75½
10 shares Merchants' Bank		104½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		87
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		94
10 shares Artisans' Bank		74½
5 shares Continental Bank		96
6 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Company		87
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.		86½
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.		86
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		145
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company		71

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The semi-monthly mail to December 20 from California, and the accompanying remittance of $1,607,440 in Bullion, delivered this morning, are quite satisfactory. While adding to the strength of the Bank reserve, they make little change in the Money Market, which was already sufficiently easy in supply, especially for demand borrowers. The irregularity in the disposition of lenders toward mercantile paper is still apparent in the wide range of discounts, which we call 7@12 ℔ cent. for very select and other first-class names. The *Baltic*, steamer of the Collins Line, sails for Europe on Saturday. The mail will probably be a light one, owing to the delay in the receipt of further intelligence from the other side. The market for 60-day Sterling is firm in rates, with only a moderate demand thus far, 109½@109¾ ℔ cent., and in some instances 110 asked. French bills have become scarce, except with the standard drawers, who are getting for bills drawn to a point, 5.17½@5.16¼. Other good francs are selling at 5.22½@5.20. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $110,037; delivered $107,107; balance at close, $2,952,648.

The Stock Market continues steady, and particularly so for State Loans and some few of the Railway issues. Of these two classes, the sales of the day were over $300,000. Virginias brought 93 ℔ cent.; Missouris, large demand, at 84@84½ ℔ cent.; Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents closed 89 ℔ cent. cash, and 89½, buyer 60 days, bid. On the share list, Erie was again in favor; after selling down yesterday to 19½ ℔ cent., it closed this afternoon 20½@20¾ ℔ cent. Rock Island further recovered to 70½@¾ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, but fell back to 69¾@½, the same as at the close on Wednesday; New-York Central ruled 79½@¾@¼, with less activity in the stock. The general market left off firm for State and Railway Bonds; but rather tame for shares. Since the Reading annual meeting on Monday, the Philadelphia Brokers have been sellers of the stock in this market, and the price has yielded 1@1½ ℔ cent. It closed this afternoon at 56¼ ℔ cent.

We understand that about twenty of the leading banks of this City held a conference this forenoon at the Merchants' Bank, on the subject of dispensing with interests on all accounts in deposit. The sentiment in favor of making the change of policy general was quite unanimous, though the embarrassment was felt of the absence from the conference of one or more of the large banks, holding correspondence with the country at large. Nevertheless, a Committee was appointed to report at a subsequent meeting, after an interchange of opinion, in the meanwhile, with the absentees. The deliberate conclusion of the meeting to-day, as expressed by resolution, is that the practice of allowing interest on deposits, subject to withdrawal on demand, is alike repugnant to the uniformity of the banking movement of the City, throughout the year; to the convenience and security of the mercantile public, and the legitimate employment of the means of the country banker.

BANKS IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 11.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$3,359,000	$902,000	$124,000	$1,369,000
North America	2,674,780	662,066	95,658	1,549,603
Farm's & Mech.	3,690,784	694,367	189,100	2,247,416
Commercial	1,263,662	212,000	55,000	689,000
Mechanics'	1,304,436	219,450	93,395	717,345
Nor'n Liberties	1,324,000	142,000	38,000	835,000
Southwark	674,000	266,000	90,000	465,000
Kensington	642,751	96,093	81,185	346,345
Penn Township	634,152	121,155	17,780	374,109
Western	1,305,188	197,602	28,775	738,654
Man. & Mech's'	369,475	105,616	60,097	367,610
Commerce	663,496	162,453	64,670	463,702
Girard	1,290,572	196,702	67,945	672,272
Tradesmen's	440,862	112,369	33,695	367,037
Consolidation	340,154	45,231	30,225	160,489
City	635,496	85,395	35,105	325,092
Commonwealth	157,968	24,548	8,380	35,362
Total	$21,302,374	$3,770,701	$1,011,083	$11,495,365

The communication from a Bondholder of the City of Nashville, has been referred directly to the source of trouble or delay in the payment of the January coupons. Meantime, we learn on inquiry at the Phenix Bank, that for some reason unexplained, the fund remitted for this object was wholly inadequate, though duly paid out to the first applicants.

The opinion just delivered by Judge INGERSOLL, of the United States District Court, in the case of GRAHAM *vs.* STUCKEN, we understand not only to discharge the defendant MYER from special bail, but to relieve him, virtually, from all action in the present form of plaintiff's proceeding. The suit goes on against STUCKEN, who is in Europe; his partner being on parole bail to answer any future demands that may be made upon him, in the common law form of *John Doe and Richard Roe*.

DECEMBER RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

	1857. December.	1856. December.
Baltimore and Ohio	$361,142	$466,103
Chicago and Burlington	71,630	106,794
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105,944	137,425
Norwich and Worcester	15,915	25,479
New-York and New-Haven	53,905	65,486
Pennsylvania Central	360,516	386,309

ILLINOIS FREE BANKING BASIS—JANUARY, 1858.

Character of Securities.	Amount.	Value.	Equal to.
Missouri State 6s	$3,817,000	80	$3,051,600
Virginia State 6s	730,000	86	641,520
Louisiana State 6s	269,000	83	203,780
Tennessee State 6s	511,000	84	429,244
South Carolina State 6s	245,000	90	220,720
South Carolina 6s	100,000	100	100,000
Georgia State 6s	86,500	100	86,500
Ohio State 6s	179,261	103	189,215
Kentucky State 6s	3,000	100	3,000
Illinois State 6s	622,097	95	591,267
Illinois non-interest	323,236	75	242,427
Total	$6,886,974		$5,867,501
Total circulation outstanding Jan. 1, 1858			5,836,574
Excess of securities over circulation			31,045
To which should be added the semi-annual interest on the Missouri Bonds, retained by the Auditor			114,510
Making total excess of securities			$146,455

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight ℔ cent., payable on the 2d of February. The Bank of Savings in Bleecker-street has declared the usual dividend, payable on the 18th inst. The Bowery Savings Bank, the usual half-yearly dividend, payable on the 18th inst. The New-World Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Lamar Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 20th inst. The New-York State Bank, Albany, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 21st inst.

The Metropolitan Bank will pay five ℔ cent. $1,000 Bonds of the City of Rochester due Jan. 1, 1858.

The Directors of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent. payable on and after February 2.

The Bank of Savings, in Bleecker-street, has declared the usual dividend, payable on the 18th inst.

Commercial and Financial Movements in New-York, during 1857.

[*Extracted from Marie & Kanz's Annual Review.*]

From our table the California receipts and the imports of specie, taken together, show an excess over 1856, of $4,616,308; on the other hand, the joint specie exports from New-York and Boston, show an increase of $5,394,312, making an apparent balance of $778,004 specie against the country, as compared with 1856.

Of the $44,436,888 specie shipped from this port, during the year, $36,277,580 went to Europe.

The amount of specie in the Sub-Treasury declined $16,386,638 during the year 1857. The number of immigrants arrived at New-York in 1857 is 183,773, against 141,672 in 1856. The exchanges at the Clearing House, which may be taken as the gauge of the general movement of the business of the country, present striking contrasts with the year 1856. For the first eight months, they show an increased movement of 20 ℔ cent.; the exchanges being $4,747,000,000 against $4,437,000,000 in 1856; but, for the last four months, the period of the panic, there was a falling off of 30 ℔ cent., the exchanges being $1,448,000,000 in 1857 against $2,760,000,000 in 1856. Taking the total movement of the year, however, the difference is only 1½ ℔ cent. below that of 1856, the exchanges standing $7,196,000,000 in 1857 against $7,298,000,000 in 1856. The most active week of the year was the one ending 4th May, the exchanges being $186,494,736; the dullest, the week ending 21 November, being $67,063,634. The average movement of the Banks through the year, as compared with 1856, shows an increase of $4,000,000 on the loans and discounts, and $456,964 on the specie reserve, and a decrease of $1,800,000 in the deposits, and $200,000 on the circulation. The capital increased $3,800,000 during the year. The loans and discounts increased steadily from $109,000,000, at which the year opened, to $122,000,000 in August, falling after the suspension to $95,000,000, and gradually increasing to $98,000,000 at the close of December. The specie ranged, previous to Aug. 1, between the extremes of $10,430,156 (21st February) and $12,894,606, (on the 18th July); it then ran down to $9,241,376 on the 29th August, recovering in September; falling to $7,843,230 on the 17th October, just after the suspension, then rapidly running up to $26,851,046 at the close of the year (2d January, 1858.) The deposits ranged from $95,644,000 (24th January) to $99,150,000 (May 2); Oct. 17 they fell to $58,904,925, and afterwards recovered to $78,635,000. The circulation ranged from $7,670,027 (24th January) to $9,182,000 (9th May); it fell to $6,235,000 14th November, and stood at $6,490,000 at the close of the year.

Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company.

The Committee appointed by the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, to nominate officers and managers, to be voted for at the ensuing annual election, unanimously recommend the following:

For President—CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. WARREN.
For Secretary—ANDREW J. ODELL.
For Managers—Drake Mills, John J. Phelps, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, George W. Scranton, John I. Blair, Christopher R. Robert, Henry Young, Charles H. Marshall, Samuel L. Mitchill, Rufus R. Graves, David Hoadley, Robert L. Stuart.

Committee—S. B. Chittenden, Lowell Holbrook, Joseph Battell, Samuel Wetmore, Charles H. Marshall.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.

The Coal Trade of 1857.

From the Pottsville Miner's Journal.

We give below the official quantity of Coal sent to market in 1857. It embraces all the Anthracite Coal sent to market in the United States—and also the semi-Anthracite and Bituminous mined in Pennsylvania and Maryland, that comes in competition with the market on the seaboard, together with the importations of Foreign Coal.

The great depression in business that occurred in the latter portion of the year, has, in common with all other branches of business, affected the Coal business very seriously, and there is a decline in the supply of Anthracite of 320,163 tons, and an increase of the other kinds of 3,841 tons, making a deficiency in the supply of the year, compared with last year, of 316,322 tons. In the Spring, the trade anticipated a demand for an increased supply of at least 600,000 tons:

	1856. Tons.	1857. Tons.	Inc. Tons.	Dec. Tons.
SCHUYLKILL REGION.				
By Railroad	2,082,003	1,709,552	—	372,251
By Canal	1,160,453	1,275,989	106,536	—
Pine-grove	*75,400	*56,637	—	18,663
Total	3,322,656	2,942,978	106,536	206,013
LEHIGH REGION.				
By Canal	1,186,230	900,314	—	285,916
By Railroad	165,740	418,235	252,495	
WYOMING REGION.				
Penn. Coal Co.	612,500	536,098	—	76,402
Del. & Hud. Co.	499,650	480,699	—	18,951
N. B. Ca'l, down.	510,631	405,822	—	104,809
N. B. Canal, up.	—	2,092	2,092	—
Scranton, North	184,714	194,076	9,658	—
Scranton, South	121,112	295,964	174,842	—
Shamokin	137,406	155,866	18,460	—
Total	6,751,341	6,431,378	564,016	884,181
SEMI-ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS.				
SEMI-ANTHRACITE.				
LykensValley Co.	61,187	65,201	4,014	—
Short Mt. Co.	41,739	56,538	14,799	—
Treverton	73,112	110,711	37,589	—
Broad Top	42,000	78,813	36,813	—
Total	218,038	311,263	93,215	—
BITUMINOUS.				
Cumberland	719,211	564,690	—	154,521
Foreign	173,055	238,192	65,137	—
Totals	1,110,304	1,114,145	158,352	154,521

The whole supply of Coal thrown into the markets on the seaboard in 1856 was as follows:

	Tons.
Anthracite	6,431,378
Other kinds, including imported	1,114,145
Total for 1857	7,545,523
Total in 1856	7,861,845
Decrease in 1857	316,322

The above does not embrace the Bituminous Coal trade of Richmond, Virginia, of Western Pennsylvania, nor of the Great West, which finds a market at home, and on the Western waters. This would swell the supply up to about 10,500,000 tons, because the trade of the West has largely increased in 1857, owing to the sufferings for the want of fuel during the last severe winter, caused by the great drought in the Western waters, thus preventing it from being sent to market. The trade of the Monongahela, as given in the Pittsburg *Gazette* of a recent date, was:

In 1855	28,224,000 bush. in tons of 32 bush.	804,912
In 1856	8,564,096 bush. in tons of 32 bush.	200,130
In 1857	30,351,399 bush. in tons of 32 bush.	975,646

The Coal trade of Cleveland, Ohio, reached

	Tons.
In 1857	320,000
Of which was shipped by the Lakes	125,000
Leaving for consumption, &c	195,000

The growing scarcity of wood and the economical experiments made recently with anthracite as a fuel for locomotives, must be the means of introducing this fuel largely into use on the Railroads of the country—but what is most desired is a change in our Foreign Policy, by which our own manufactories and workshops are protected, to increase the consumption of coal. With protection the trade has largely increased, without it, it has languished and decreased, as the statistics will show. This is the first year, since 1838, that the production of Anthracite Coal has diminished. The trade languished until 1843, when the Tariff took effect, showing an average for the five years, from 1838 to 1843, of only 140,753 tons—for the four years from 1844 to 1848, the average annual increase was 404,650 tons. For the two years, 1849 and 1850, when the Tariff of 1846 began to be felt, and the foreign market for our produce, caused by the famine, was diminished, the annual increase was only 115,[illegible] tons. From 1851 to 1856, for 5 years, while we were receiving California Gold, which was exchanged for foreign products, the annual increase averaged 633,123 tons. Last year under heavy importations, the increase was only 362,507 tons—and this year there is a decrease of 320,163 tons, in the production. Examine these figures and the periods, and the reader can trace out the ultimate connection between the protection of the industry of the country, and the prosperity of the Coal Trade.

By a reference to our table it will be seen that the whole product of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal sent to market since the commencement of the trade in this country, together with the foreign imports, tons, amount in the aggregate to 77,[illegible] tons. A friend has sent us a copy of the London Mining [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Yorkshire	[illegible]
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	[illegible]
Warwickshire	[illegible]
Leicestershire	[illegible]
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	[illegible]
Lancashire	[illegible]
Cheshire	[illegible]
Shropshire	7[illegible]
Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Devonshire	[illegible]
North Wales	[illegible]
South Wales	[illegible]
Scotland	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]
Total of United Kingdom in 1856	66,6[illegible]

A territory not exceeding in extent the States of Pennsylvania and New-York, producing in a single year within 10,661,604 tons of the whole product of the country since 1820, in the aggregate. England has built up this immense trade by encouraging her domestic industry, and the United States, with more than five times the coal area that England possesses, could do the same under an enlightened system of Government. Here is food for reflection. Reader, think of it, while you have but little else to do.

[Markets by Telegraph.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 900 bales; sales for the week 6,000. There are more buyers than sellers.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—THURSDAY.—*First Board.*—[illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 111½; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave	For	Date
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
New-York	New-York	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leave	For	Date
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Erie, (of Bath,) [illegible], Falmouth Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

BELOW—Ship Wm. J. Norris, Taylor, from Calcutta, Sept. 13.

WIND—During the day from S. E. to N. N. E.

Sailed.

Barks Jane Daggett, Lambert, for Glasgow; [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14—Arr. ships [illegible]

At Port Louis, Mauritius, Nov. 1, ship Anna Kimball, from Calcutta for Boston soon; barks [illegible]

Spoken Nov. 17, off Cape Good Hope, ship W. J. [illegible], Taylor, for Calcutta, for New-York; Nov. [illegible], off Cape Good Hope, bark Philomela, from Singapore for Boston.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.]

Arrived at Liverpool—Dec. [illegible], Marguerite, for New-Orleans; [illegible]

Sailed from Liverpool—Dec. [illegible], Georgia, for Savannah; Harvest Queen, for Constantinople, and Dewitt Clinton, for New-York; 27th, Trumbull and Cambria, for New-Orleans; 28th, J. J. Boyd, for New-York; 29th, Manhattan and Stephen Crowell, for New-York; [illegible]; St. John, for Charleston; Alice Munn, for Mobile.

Disasters, &c.

BEAUFORT, Jan. 8, 1858—Capt. Baker, who was employed to get off the schr. C. C. Waterbury, arrived to-day. He could not succeed in getting her off, and they have abandoned her. Part of the materials have been saved. The schr. Wide World, fm. Washington, N. C., with naval stores bound to New-York, put into Ocracoke with loss of sails, &c. The Captain proceeded to Washington to report damages.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

MOBILE, Jan. 7, 1858.—The bark West Wind, [illegible] master, on her voyage from this place to Tortugas, with a cargo of brick, got ashore and sustained much damage; after getting off and discharging cargo, she returned for repairs, and was taken into the Dry Dock yesterday. Her false keel was gone, main keel much chafed, and the plank on starboard bilge badly chafed. The copper will have to be stripped, and vessel caulked from keel up.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 1, brig Lillian, (of Prospect,) une.; the brig Geo. Whitney, Baker, for Cuba, sld. Dec. 31.

THE DAUGHTERS AT HOME.

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The wife and the mother of course will admire,
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Where such elegant gifts he received to take home.
Home! Home! Dear ones at Home.

At the American Gift and Book house presents accompany all the volumes sold. The number is 369 Broadway. Catalogues, &c., free. A. RANNEY, Agent.

WATCH LOST.—YESTERDAY, 14TH, IN GOING from St. Denis Hotel through Broadway, 13th-st., University-place, 19th-st., and down Broadway, a ladies' Gold Enameled WATCH, hunting case, with chain, charms and mosaic pin attached. The finder will be rewarded to the value of the watch, &c., by returning it to parlor No. 31 St. Denis Hotel, or GEO. A. FREEMAN, No. 90 Wall-st.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 8 to 2, and 5 to 9.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 46 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.